

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 21.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 2, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES  
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## REMOVAL SALE.

For the next few weeks previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

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### NEWTON Hair Dressing Rooms, COLE'S BLOCK,

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Will guarantee first-class work in all the different branches of our business.

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This House Has No Special Opening.

LAND IN NEWTONVILLE

On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by

M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston. 27

### NEWTON.

—A new council of the O. U. A. M. is soon to be instituted in Newton.

—Mr. Walter Pingree is visiting his parents in Hirran, Maine.

—Mr. E. C. Huxley leaves next Wednesday for a visit of several weeks in London.

—Mr. Henry C. Daniels is improving and is now able to get down stairs by means of crutches.

—Miss Laura L. Beck has been engaged as the soprano of the Channing church quartet for the coming year.

—Mr. William Dow, a former resident of Newton, has been here from the West for a week or two, visiting friends.

—Rev. E. A. Manning and wife left on Thursday for Florida, for the benefit of Mrs. Manning's health.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand and Dr. Field have removed their offices to the second story of Brackett's new block.

—The horses used on Steamer I at a recent trial took their places and were harnessed in 15 seconds, a remarkably good showing.

—The Newton Steamer and Hose company were on duty at the Oak Square, Brighton, last Saturday evening.

—There will be communion service at the Channing church, directly after the morning service on Sunday morning.

—Mr. Silas Durgan of Church street is at a Boston hospital, where he has undergone a successful operation for the removal of a cataract.

—At the regular meeting of the Garden City Encampment, on Monday, March 5th, the Royal Purple degree will be conferred upon several candidates.

—The O. U. A. M. has a quartet to furnish music for their meetings, consisting of Messrs. J. M. Fraser, J. H. Park, Frank Potter and E. F. Bacon.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Fayette Shaw of Newtonville, became unmanageable on Monday and ran into the windows of Fank Shinn's Chinese laundry in French's block.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Carrie A. March, daughter of Mr. Geo. N. March of Watertown, and Mr. Herbert A. Fuller, son of Granville A. Fuller, of Brighton.

—The funeral of the late Charles Pope, father of Col. A. A. Pope, took place from his residence on Newbury street, Boston, on Monday. The deceased was 74 years old.

—The French Protestant church, whose president preached at Eliot church a few Sundays ago, is to be removed from Lowell to Springfield, the latter city offering substantial inducements.

—ALSO, MONEY TO LOAN on Boston or Newton Mortgages at very lowest rates. Newton Mortgages at current rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Companies. Please apply to

E. W. COBB, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at Newton 6 P. M.

N. B.—Send fo. List of Farm Mortgages, and Explanatory Pamphlet.

Established 1860.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER

—AND—

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64 ELMWOOD STREET, NEWTON, MASS.  
every thing usually repaired in a place of this kind will receive prompt attention and low prices.

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Established 1860.

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Diseases of Women and Children

A SPECIALTY.

A few patients can be accommodated with board and lodgings. Message given.

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Custom Made Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine and handsome, will wear longer than anything else you will keep their shape and comfort. I can send the boots to you in a factory, if you want the boots myself.

Any lady who does not like them when made up, need not feel compelled to take them. A perfect fitting and comfortable boot guaranteed.

The shape of the foot must be "Best Kangaroo Flexible Bottom, No Squeak, \$4.50. Best Dongola ditto, \$3.50 to \$6.50."

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Ladies and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Custom Work a Specialty.

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BOSTON HEALTH  
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OUR NEWTON HIGHLANDS BRANCH.

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Dr. Dyer's Phosphated Crackers, Health Breads, Swiss Ice Cream, Etc.

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Edward L. Pickard.

Dwight Chester.

Samuel Barnard.

Fred. E. Crockett.

TREES.

After June next my nursery and office will be at Waban, Newton Highlands. To meet this change my stock must be largely reduced, and I now offer choicest TREES, SHRUBS and VINES at very low rates.

W. C. STRONG,  
Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

style; Miss Marshall gave three readings with taste and fine expression; Miss Louise Baldwin, who has a beautiful soprano voice, of great purity and compass, gave great pleasure to the audience by her solos, and Mr. Van Vechton Rogers was a delightful surprise in his selections upon the harp. Miss Baldwin was unable to appear in the duett with Mr. Burnett, and her place was taken by Miss Pitts, a former very popular member of the Channing church quartet.

The funeral of Mr. Goodwin of Allston, father of Mrs. Anna E. Eager of this city, was held at his late residence on Thursday, the burial being at Eliot, Mr. Rev. Mr. Nichols assisted at the services. Mr. Goodwin was 76 years old, and was a prominent insurance adjuster. Some two weeks ago he was run over by a horse in Boston and received injuries from which he died.

—Francis Murdock & Co.'s new store will be one of the handsomest dry goods stores in any of the suburban towns. It is to have three large windows, two entrance doors, and be about double the size of ordinary stores. The inside is handsomely finished in hard wood, and is now being fitted up with counters and shelves. It is expected that it will be ready to move into in about a month, and meanwhile the firm's temporary store is crowded with people in search of the many bargains offered.

—During the recent thaw, a few days ago, an intoxicated man fell from the sidewalk on Boyd street into the gutter, and but for the assistance of a gentleman who happened to pass, he would have been drowned. As it was, he was partially unconscious, the water being some two and one half feet deep where he fell, and the man being unable to rise. When it gets to such a pass that foot passengers can not pass through the streets of Morse field without being in danger of drowning, it would seem to be time for drainage.

—On March 1st, Mr. Francis Murdock entered upon his duties as clerk and treasurer of the Newton and Watertown Gas light company, to which he was elected on the 8th of January, at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The duties of the office have grown to such an extent that it is necessary for the treasurer to devote his entire time to them, and Mr. Murdock will be at the office during business hours. The retiring treasurer, Mr. B. F. Bacon, has served since the company began business in 1855, and has seen the company grow to its present prosperity. A vote of thanks was passed by the stockholders to Mr. Bacon for his long and faithful services in the position.

—Mr. Arthur Hudson's drug store now houses the most elaborate, costly and handsome soda fountain in the city. It is of unusual size, giving abundant room for ice, has two soda drafts, and four for mineral water, one of the latter being used in winter for hot soda. The front and sides are a very handsome combination of various colored marbles and onyx, and the fountain is surrounded by an ebony frame containing large mirrors. It was made to order by A. D. Puffer's Sons, the famous makers of fine soda fountains. As two persons can draw soda from it at once, it looks as though Newton people would be abundantly provided for in the coming summer.

—The third of the series of entertainments given by the ladies of the Methodist church was an evening among the authors, by Rev. C. E. Davis of the People's church, Boston. The readings were chiefly from H. B. Stow, Burdette, and March's description of Webster's great speech in the Senate. This last, with the speech of Regulus before the Roman Senate were perhaps the best presentations of the evening. The rendering of Webster's eloquent speech was particularly fine. Excellent taste was manifested in choice of selections, none of them being any way objectionable to the best taste, all of them instructive, with some that sprinkled of fun which saved from any monotony. It was an evening of great pleasure to all those who were present. The next will be a lecture by Rev. E. Nichols, pastor of the church, on Thursday evening, March 8th, subject, "Some Riddles in Life." The concert set for March 14th will be postponed to March 21st.

—Mr. Isaac Hagar has closed his long and faithful services as auditor of the Newton Savings Bank, which he has filled to the perfect satisfaction of depositors and officers, and the office has been abolished. Mr. J. E. Hyde being elected clerk. The Newton Institution for Savings was first started in Newton Centre, and was removed in 1863, the trustees passing the vote for removal in that year. It was located at first with the Newton National Bank, Mr. George Hyde being chosen President, and as the total deposits in that year were only \$26,467, the business did not interfere with that of the bank. Mr. Hagar began his duties as auditor in that year, and has held the position ever since. On Jan. 1874, the trustees voted to change the name to the Newton Savings Bank, and to separate the two banks, as the business of both had grown to such an amount that it was very inconvenient to have them together. Mr. E. J. Collins was treasurer, and the deposits in that year amounted to \$316,203, and the number of depositors were 1,570. After the removal to its present location, Miss Dunklee was made assistant treasurer, and upon the death of Mr. Collins in 1879, she was elected to succeed him. President Hyde and Miss Dunklee have seen the business of the bank increase year by year, until now the total deposits amount to \$1,537,696, and the number of depositors is 6,353. Few savings banks in the state possess in a greater degree the confidence of the public, and few show such a steady increase in the number of depositors.

—Mr. Edw. P. Burnham of this village had a narrow escape from a serious accident on Wednesday evening of this week. He was driving down Washington street, and when near the crossing, the transom bolt of the carriage broke and let it down. He jumped from the carriage and was fortunate enough to escape uninjured.

—A very interesting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last Sunday afternoon was conducted by Geo. S. Turner, Esq., president of the Watertown association, assisted by four young men of his association. Next Sunday Rev. Geo. S. Butters of Newtonville will address the meeting at 4 o'clock. Praise service conducted by Mr. Campbell at 3:45.

—At the last meeting of the Schoolmaster's Club in Boston, Newton was represented by Messrs. G. A. Walton, E. J. Goodwin, Thomas Emerson, H. C. Hardon and E. W. Sampson. Judge Chamberlain delivered the chief address of the

**THE CITY GOVERNMENT.****A LONG DISCUSSION OVER THE THOMPSONVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE.**

The Common Council met Monday evening, President Burr in the chair. Other members present, Councilmen Bond, Hunt, Wiswall, Fenn, Gore, Moody, Hale, Greenwood, Rice, Powell, Hambien, Kennedy. Business from the board of aldermen was disposed of in concurrence.

The order giving \$100 to Mr. O'Leary was passed after some discussion. Councilman Bond asked for information and President Burr responded, giving the history of the claim before last year's finance committee, the committee on claims and the board of health, and said that \$25 would cover all his expenses, when he was first notified by Agent Mosman.

**THOMPSONVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE.**

The order appropriating \$4,500 for a school house at Thompsonville was debated at some length.

Councilman Kennedy stated that last year's public property committee had been given authority to procure plans and specifications, and had advertised for proposals and got plans from skilled architects for a two room building. The cost would have been between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and the plans adopted were chosen with the advice and approval of the school board and of the school committee from the ward. All this had had to be thrown away because at the last meeting of the board of aldermen an order had been passed appropriating \$4,500 for a one room building. The people at Thompsonville were certainly entitled to a new school building, but he was not in favor of appropriating money without first knowing how much would be needed.

The cellar for the proposed building,

he had been told by a prominent builder and a member of the common council, would cost some \$2,000, as it would have to be excavated out of the solid rock; and he therefore moved that the order lay on the table, for the purpose of passing an order authorizing the public property committee to advertise for proposals, so that the cost might be ascertained.

President Burr said that he knew personally of the pressing need of a new building at Thompsonville, as the present accommodations were very bad, and no delay should be placed in the way of building it as soon as possible.

Councilman Kennedy said that the object was not to cause delay, but that the plans and specifications might be secured, the cost ascertained, and thus all need of coming again for an increase in the appropriation obviated. The last public property committee had spent a good deal of time in choosing a site.

Councilman Bond asked if all the desirable sites in the city's lot would require \$2,000 to excavate a cellar. If that was true, it might be cheaper to buy a new lot.

President Burr said that he did not think it would cost nearly that sum for a cellar. He lived within half a mile of the place and had some experience in getting cellars dug in that vicinity.

Councilman Gore said he had looked over the present building and he agreed that a new school house was a necessity, but \$4,500 was all the city ought to pay under the circumstances. Two years from now no school house may be needed in that locality.

Councilman Fenn asked how much land the city owned there, and how much it cost.

Councilman Kennedy replied that the city had bought one half an acre and paid \$480. It was difficult to buy a small lot there, as all the landowners either wanted to sell a whole farm, or else to get the price of a farm for a small lot.

The lot selected was approved by the school committee of Ward 6.

Councilman Wiswall said that \$4,500 seemed a large enough sum for a one room school house, to accommodate an average of 20 pupils. If a building could not be put up for that sum, it would be cheaper for the city to have the children carried to some other district.

President Burr called Councilman Bond to the chair, and spoke from the floor. Many of the pupils who properly belonged at this school, now go to Rice school, at there is a vacant room there, and the present building is not large enough. As soon as the new building is finished all the scholars will be required to go there. The present building is an unfit place for any children. He did not believe in any discrimination in building school houses, between the poor and the rich, but if a discrimination was made, the poor children should have the better house. It was a pathetic sight to see the children in the Thompsonville school house. They were very poorly clad and came from undistinguished and squalid homes, and the school room was poorly ventilated, half-heated, and in a half-squalid condition. The case had been carefully looked into by Mr. Barton, and it was more than probable that a suitable building could be put up for the sum asked for. He had not favored a two-room building, but a one room building, suitable for the school for the next five or six years, was certainly needed. The matter was very pressing and he hoped the order would pass without delay.

Councilman Fenn said that the rent now paid would be about the interest of the proposed new building, and he was willing to vote that sum if the amount was not exceeded.

Councilman Gore said that if the public property committee had any idea of exceeding the \$4,500 the council should know it beforehand.

Councilman Kennedy said that the committee had no idea of exceeding it, but that as it was the general practice in the city to exceed the estimates in putting up buildings or making repairs, he thought it was advisable to first find out how much the building would cost. The order was finally laid on the table.

**EX-COUNCILMAN WHITMORE.**

A communication was received from Mayor Kimball, calling attention to the death of Mr. J. B. Whitmore, a member of the common council in 1878, and a highly esteemed resident of the city.

On motion of Councilman Bond, President Burr appointed Councilmen Bond, Gore and Hambien, a committee to draw up the appropriate resolutions and present them to the council.

**TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.**

The order appropriating \$460 for the purchase of horses and wagon for the

water department came up; amended by the aldermen by charging to water maintenance, instead of water construction.

Councilman Wiswall moved that the council adhere to its action. The water board thought that it should be charged to water construction, and they were men of many years' experience on the board and their opinion should be worth something. A large part of the tools used were for the benefit of water construction, but had been charged to water maintenance. The horses and wagon would also be used in great measure for water construction, and it was only fair that they should be charged to that department.

Councilman Kennedy asked for the views of Mayor Kimball, who was present, and moved that he be called upon for remarks, but President Burr ruled that the motion was out of order.

Councilman Gore said he was almost ashamed to say anything on the question. What difference did it make what the money was charged to, the city had to pay it, and it was not worth quarreling about. Let the aldermen call it anything they please, the city pays for it, and it would look much better for the common council to show the other board an example of common sense, by refusing to quarrel over such a small matter. The time of the board was too valuable to be wasted over such a trifle. He moved that the council concur with the aldermen, and charge it to which it is? (Laughter.) Construction or maintenance? The motion was then passed.

**DAMAGES.**

Thomas O'Sullivan's sent in a claim for damages received by reason of a fall on an icy sidewalk on Beacon street, Feb. 23, 1888.

**ADVERTISING FOR PROPOSALS.**

Councilman Kennedy presented an order, which was passed authorizing the public property committee to procure plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals to erect a school house in Thompsonville, at a cost not to exceed \$4300.

**WATER MAIN.**

Councilman Wiswall presented an order which was passed for laying a water main in a private way off Beacon street, at a cost not to exceed \$950. It was to be charged to the water construction account.

The council then adjourned.

**[Written for the GRAPHIC.]****The Bees' Outing.**

Mr. Smith kept bees. There was nothing remarkable in the fact, it was in the method; at least so his neighbors thought.

Mr. Smith never did anything by halves; when he decided to keep bees—and it was partly for profit, as well as the unlimited gratification of a very sweet tooth—he commenced by buying books and papers, that treated upon the subject.

That swarms ought to be divided, when large enough, he was convinced. So one warm day in June, he took an early train for his suburban home, with the twofold purpose in view, that of swarming the bees and of taking a sweat as he had a severe cold. He protected his face with screen cloth, and proceeded to make two swarms out of one according to his ideas, which was clearly not that of the bees. The boxes and frames were soon arranged but many of the ought-to-be occupants, with feelings of revenge, were roaming hither and thither, assailing innocent persons.

Meanwhile, Mr. Smith after divesting himself of bee attire, wrapped in a blanket, and with bottles of hot water around him, was carrying out the rest of the day's program, when unusual noises from without caused him to get up, and walking from room to room, to peer from the windows. A neighbor, about to take his afternoon drive, was obliged to blanket his horse completely, and put as many miles between his place and that as possible. A ragman sauntered into the yard with steel-yards and an empty bag on his arm, but he forgot what he came for. The look of stolid indifference vanished from his face, for one of lively interest, as amid muttering and howling, he drew the bag partially over his head, and beat a hasty retreat.

Mr. Smith from the window noticed with dismay that the afternoon trains had commenced to arrive from the city, and people went to pass the house in a decorous manner, increased their pace gradually, until it became a run, glancing wildly about, and fighting with such weapons as they happened to have at hand—parasols, parcels, or canes. It seemed to the anxious watcher that the sun would never set, but when finally it did, and the bees that remained after the conflict, sought their homes, and all was quiet, Mr. Smith mused on the events of the day and the knowledge he had gained by experience in particular.

The village people, however, in musing on their wrongs, thought them more than they could bear. It certainly was not dignified for lawyers, doctors, and ministers to go capering along the sidewalk, like school boys, just out of school, and the risk must not be run again, so a petition was started, and signed by all the adult portion of the village, that Mr. Smith must dispose of the bees, or leave the place.

**TAKE THE HINT.**

Whene'er an anxious group is seen Around some monthly magazine Or paper that is daily whirled To every quarter of the world, And merry peals of laughter rise As this or that attracts the eyes, The smiling crowd, you may depend, Above some illustrations bend That advertise the strength and scope And purity of IVORY SOAP.

**A WORD OF WARNING.**

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "Just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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**OFFICE, ELIOT BLOCK.**

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J. W. PEARSON, Manager.

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WALNUT STREET,

2d Door from Central Block,

**THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY**  
Addressed to Church.  
By HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and friends.—The best text for this course of addresses, you will find in Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, the last verse of the thirteenth chapter: "Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love." This morning we will discuss the two first, faith and hope, the three following Sundays will be devoted to love, the greatest of the virtues, while the last letter will recapitulate and conclude.

So firstly, concerning the faith of the gospel. Of this I have preached to you more than of any other subject, and hence, perhaps, need say least now. This is primary in the Christian life. Many inquirers after Christ, when simple faith is set before them, begin to expostulate timidly, expressing their fears that they may not be able to live a good Christian life. But which step of a flight of stairs do you take first, the top one? No; always the first step first. So in your Christian ascent, the first step is faith; you cannot get up there where hope looks out into the sky, nor still higher where love lives, without taking these first lowly steps of faith.

And what is faith? Simply belief. Just as you believe anything else, believe the good news about Jesus Christ. You believed that I was going to preach here this morning, because it was so announced last Sunday. You believe there was a blizzard in Dakota a few weeks ago, because it was so reported in the newspapers. You believe that Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation emancipating the negro slaves about twenty-five years ago, and you believe that he was assassinated in 1865, because such is the record of history. Exactly so, believe what is told about Jesus of Nazareth.

There was man born in Bethlehem of Judea, reared in Nazareth of Galilee, a Jew descended from King David, the son of a carpenter, a poor man who went about Palestine healing people's diseases, and teaching them about God. He was gentle, brave, simple, profound, meek, yet speaking with authority, often hungry though feeding multitudes, sad unto tears and blood, while he was making the lame and the blind and the mourner to rejoice; a man, good and pure and noble beyond criticism, who was finally hung with criminals and buried in a stranger's tomb. This man said that God was his Father, that he came from his bosom and would return there. He said, "I and the Father are one," "I am in the Father and the Father in me." He said he was God's messenger to men, to all men, to show them how to be saved from their sins. He said, "No one cometh unto the Father but by me," "I am the living bread which came down out of heaven; if any man eat of this bread, he shall live forever; yea, and the bread which I will give is my flesh, for the life of the world." Strange words, reminding us of those other words of his: "I, if I be lifted from the earth, will draw all men unto myself." He told his chosen disciples beforehand how he was to die. On the eve of his death he ate a new meal with them, teaching them to continue it in his memory. He broke bread to them, saying, "This is my body, broken for you." He poured wine to them, saying, "This is my blood shed for the pardon of sins."

After he was killed and had been buried three days, he was found alive again and the tomb was empty. During several weeks he appeared to his disciples, showed them his wounded hands and side, and taught them many things of himself. Finally, in their sight, he was separated from them, and a cloud in the heavens received him. His last words to them were these: "All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

He directed his disciples to wait in Jerusalem till the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom he had promised, should come upon them. So they waited. Jesus had said this Holy Spirit should take his place to comfort and teach them; that he should guide them unto all the truth; that he should teach them all things, but whereof his glory hid him, and reveal to them the meaning of all he had said to them. After ten days the Spirit of truth came. Those apostles spoke with wonderful power to many people. Thousands believed what they said about Jesus, and became his disciples. In later years the apostles and their converts went about everywhere in the world, telling their story of Jesus and proclaiming forgiveness of sins in His name. And many everywhere believed the story, accepted the proffered forgiveness of sins, and thus became followers of Jesus, and came to be called Christians.

Dear friends, to believe this testimony about Jesus as those early Christians believed it, that is faith. Not merely to say you believe it, to give a mental assent to all that which you have heard from your youth up; but from the heart and soul, really to believe it, that is faith. You say you believe it, have always believed it? Test your belief; you believe that Jesus represents God to you, that his words are God's very truth? Yes you believe that. Well then, do you believe what he says in to-day's Sunday school lesson: "It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." Or again, do you believe that "His body was broken and His blood shed for the forgiveness of your sins"? You say you believe the record about Jesus; that is part of the record; indeed, the very centre of the record, forward to which all Jesus' teachings pointed and backward to which all his apostles' teachings pointed. "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," said the Baptist John at the outset; and "unto Him that loved us and loosed us from our sins by his blood," cries John the Seer in the Apocalypse. Do you in very fact believe this, as you believe that Lincoln was assassinated? Then you must carry a great joy within you and have a mighty love for him who thus first loved you.

I hope you all have understood this. I have tried very hard these years to make it plain to the simplest comprehension. It is indeed a very simple message, only this:—God loved the world of men so

much that he gave his only Son, that whoever would believe in him should be saved. He who knew no sin was made sin for us, that we might become righteous in him. He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich. "Himself is love, not that we loved God, but that He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins." "Through this man is proclaimed unto you remission of sins, and by him every one that believeth is justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses."

Everywhere in the New Testament is the same simple message of good news to sinful men. It is not elaborated into creeds, to puzzle the weak, to confound the wisest, and to set the doughty by the ears. It is not necessary even to seize the whole at once. One person may see Christ first, as the holiest and best, who commands his truest life. Follow me, and he must arise and follow or condemn himself to doom. Another sees him dying for his sins there on the dreadful tree, and he cries out:

"O Lamb of God, the love unknown,  
That seeketh us, so farre to save,  
O Lamb of God, I come, I come."

Still another beholds him rising with power from the grave to take His life again, and in adoration he falls and worships Thomas, "My Lord and my God."

It matters not how, so we believe in Him in deed and truth.

Such a faith, I say, I have preached a great deal to you. I have done so, because, without it, there can be no Christian life. This is the source and root of all growth in Christ, and I wanted to make sure that you all were well-grounded. Many of you who were church members have found a peace of mind by such a faith which you never knew before. You thank God now for his unspeakable gift. Over a hundred of you have professed a belief in Christ for the first time. And I do not think that any one in this congregation can have failed to understand the gospel which claims his faith. Some of you have not believed. God forbid that this gospel should prove to you a savor of death unto death!

But now let us pass on to speak of that which is second in our text, Hope. Of this, I have not spoken so much. Shall I tell you why? I am trying to speak frankly now. So let me say candidly that I have not thought you ready for this. I have given you milk, a deal of it. The strong meat of the gospel I have too much withheld, I fear. The truth is, the gospel is indivisible. I have been speaking about faith as if it were something apart, a first step, which could be taken alone. It is only for purposes of presentation that it came properly to be so treated. Faith includes hope and love as the plant includes branch and fruit. There can be no true faith in Christ which does not grasp the hope He left us and the love He showed us. I felt, as I was speaking a while ago about faith, that I was omitting from the record that which demands the largest faith, namely: The hope set before us. I think it probable we are so unfamiliar with it, that the most of you do not yet perceive what it is I am talking about under this name. Yet there is more about it in the New Testament than there is about faith.

Paul wrote to the Ephesians that he prayed for them, that their hearts might be enlightened, that they might know what is the hope of the Lord's coming? Do we know what that hope is? To the Colossians he wrote: We give thanks for the faith and the love which ye have "because of the hope which ye have for us." What is that hope? Only for Christians in the heavens. It is something definite: for you remember He talks of one body and one spirit. "Even as ye were called in one of your calling." This is that which is elsewhere spoken of as "a strong encouragement to us who have fled for refuge to lay hold of the hope set before us; which we have as an anchor of the soul, a hope both sure and steadfast, entering into that which is within the veil, whither Jesus has entered for us." Still I ask, what is this, spoken of so frequently and so definitely? Let the Scripture answer in one of those comprehensive passages which seem to crystallize the entire truth.

"The grace of God hath appeared, bringing salvation to all men, instructing us to the intent that, denying all godliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly and righteously and godly in this present world; looking for the blessed hope and appearing of the glory of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ."

"The blessed hope" is here defined and amplified; it is the appearing of the glory of Jesus Christ. We cannot fail to recall the frequent references of Jesus to that time when the son of man "cometh with the glory of his Father and of the holy angels." We remember his last prayer: "Glory to Me with the glory which I had with them before the world was answered." We know how that prayer was answered. He was raised from the dead through the intercession of the Father, and he was given all the times of the restoration of all things. We see not yet all things subjected to him, but we behold Jesus, because of the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor. And we are assured that He must reign till He hath put all enemies under his feet.

Death is the last enemy that shall be abolished. It is born in dishonor; it is raised in glory. As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. God raised Jesus from the dead and gave him glory, the first fruits of them that sleep. So urges the Apostle, set your mind on the things that are above, where Christ is, seated on the right hand of God. For when Christ, who is our life, shall be manifested, then shall ye also with him be manifested in glory. In like manner Peter, in his first epistle, blesses the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, of his great mercy "begot us again unto a living hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, begot us unto an inheritance incorruptible and undying, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you who, by the power of God, are guarded through faith unto a salvation ready to be revealed in the last time." And then he proceeds to cheer us on, as he did the apostles, to the last time, when he appears to them to bear the sin of many. He shall appear, a second time, apart from sin, to them that wait for him, unto salvation. The kingdom of God on earth was begun in His first appearing, and waits now for its culmination in His second appearing.

Meanwhile, the church, which is His body, filled with His spirit, united thus with Him in the heavens, suffering partially while waiting here in this alien world, expecting the same treatment as her Lord received, prays unceasingly for the fulfillment of His promise, "Yea, I come quickly," lifting up its final apocalyptic word through the ages, "Amen, Come, Lord Jesus."

We know that if it shall be manifested, we shall be like him; for we shall see him even as he is." And James too: "Be patient, brethren, until the coming of the Lord. The husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, being patient over it, until it receives the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient. Stablish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord is at hand." And Jude's benediction: "Now unto him that is able to guard you from stumbling and to set you before the presence of his glory without blemish in exceeding joy, to the only God our Saviour, through Jesus Christ our Lord, be glory, majesty, dominion and power, before all time, and now, and forevermore, amen."

Why have I quoted so much? Because in our ordinary reading of the Bible, we skip these passages as alien to our experience, foreign to our faith. Let us put it to ourselves faithfully. Do we cherish such hope as the light of our lives? Is it the return of Jesus Christ this earth and the resurrection from the dead, a practical hope for you, my brethren? It may be an "article of faith," though many deny it, and substitute death and heaven for the advent and the resurrection. But an article of faith is very much like an article of food, good for nothing unless used. Of what use to you is the thought of Jesus' return? You see of what use it was to those primitive Christians. They were suffering for the faith of Jesus. They counted all but loss for him. They reckoned themselves pilgrims and sojourners on the earth, having no home here, but looking for a heavenly home. Paul told the Thessalonians to comfort one another in grief for the loss of friends, with the hope of reunion at the resurrection. How definite and real and business-like his words seem. The dead in Christ will rise first, he says. Then we that are alive, that are left, shall together with them be caught up to meet the Lord, and so shall ever be with the Lord. Do you and I believe anything like that? Did you think of that as comfort, when your husband or brother or child was taken from you? Do you really expect that Christ may come in your lifetime, and so you be left, not to die, but to be changed, clothed upon, that which is mortal may be swallowed up of life? That would be glorious. It may happen, unless the New Testament is a lying.

Think of the Ten Virgins. At midnight there is a cry. Behold, the bridegroom! Come ye forth to meet him. We know that some were ready and went to the marriage supper of the Lamb. And the rest, who were surprised and unprepared, were shut out. And our Lord's words are very solemn. "Watch, therefore, for ye know not the day nor the hour."

Let us note now the implication of this hope and discover therein the reason for the prevalent unbelief of it. It implies that the present order of things in the world is not final; rather, that it is sinful and destined to be destroyed by the brightness of His coming. So Peter says, "The end of all things is at hand." He means: This whole world is hostile to God, it is rushing on in selfishness, heedless of Christ, but it is doomed, the time of the end is set. Christ has entered the world and begun its conquest. He only waits for the consummation of this age to restore all things as God meant them to be. There shall be a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. The end of all these unholy things is at hand, Peter says. He does not know the day or hour. But he knows that God knows, and that it is surely decreed and coming. His only business meanwhile is to be sober of sound mind, to watch unto prayer, to bear patiently all trials and injuries, willing to endure wrong, spurning injustice as he is partaker of Christ's sufferings, because at the revelation of his glory, he will rejoice with exceeding joy; and the faithful Creator will then judge righteously. He believes with his Master, that the prince of this age has nothing in him. He believes that the spirit which now worketh in the children of disobedience, is the same spirit which crucified his Lord. He remembers that Jesus said, Marvel not if the world hate you. If ye were of the world, the world would love its own, if they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you. And therefore he does not expect to be comfortable and approved by this present evil world.

But we have changed all that. We are comfortable. We are not hated by the world. We even think that, if a man is hated by the world, that is a pretty good sign that something is wrong about him. The unpopular man is very unpopular, even among Christians.

We do not think the end of all things is at hand. We deliberately teach that the world is growing better under the church's benign influences, and the ardor of conquest is at present so intense and sanguine, that we are actually calculating the years to elapse before the world shall have become Christian, or, as we say, by complete perversion of the passage from its context—before the "Kingdoms of the world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

Really, it is harder to have hope than to have faith, because the gospel hope cannot exist with belief in the present order of things in the world. On the other hand, it is easy to have faith in what has been done for us, so long as no separation from this present evil world is required. The true faith does indeed require at least an incipient self-renunciation, the denial of self-righteousness and the acceptance of another as a Saviour. But faith enough to calm the judgment voice within us, is relatively an easy act. God has done it all for us; let us thank Him and be glad. That is truly the gospel and the basal thesis of faith. But it is not all of the gospel, and the danger of dividing the message is clearly seen here. The evangelical faith apart from the evangelical hope, the first advent without the second advent, becomes an instrument of our selfishness, to allay our fears of retribution while we continue in our own ways, the "new creature" differing but little from the "old man." Consonant with this selfish partition of the gospel is the substitution of an immediate heaven as the final hope, instead of "the revealing of the son of God." To those who thus regard heaven as the final place of bliss, the resurrection, the redemption of our body," is of secondary importance, a supplement miraculously disregarded. How amazingly incomplete is such a scheme, compared with that of the second advent. The first coming of Christ is the introduction of His second coming. "Having been once offered to bear the sin of many, He shall appear, a second time, apart from sin, to them that wait for him, unto salvation. The kingdom of God on earth was begun in His first appearing, and waits now for its culmination in His second appearing.

Meanwhile, the church, which is His body, filled with His spirit, united thus with Him in the heavens, suffering partially while waiting here in this alien world, expecting the same treatment as her Lord received, prays unceasingly for the fulfillment of His promise, "Yea, I come quickly," lifting up its final apocalyptic word through the ages, "Amen, Come, Lord Jesus."

My brethren, I have preached this distinctly a few times; and constantly in my prayers and readings and at funerals, I have set it forth spontaneously and fervently. Yet, I do not remember that more than one or two of you have ever echoed these hopes or dwelt upon them with delight. Do you wonder that I do not think you believe it? out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth will speak occasionally.

Let us once more listen as we close to the great Apostle's words, embodying his summing up.

"I declare that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us-ward. For the earnest expectation of the creation waiteth for the revealing of the son of God. For the creation was subjected to vanity, not of its own will, but by reason of him who subjected it, in hope that the creation itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the liberty of the children of God. For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaleth in pain together until now. And not only so, but ourselves also, who have the first fruits of the spirit; even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for our adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body. For by hope were we saved, but hope that is seen is not hope, for who hopeth for that which he seeth? But if we hope for that which we see not, then do we with patience wait for it."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LEWIS L. P. ATWOOD. A. SPALDING WELD.

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THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## SCHOOL HOUSE ECONOMY.

After the remarks of President Burr at the common council, Monday evening, no one will question the necessity for better school accommodations at Thompsonville. Mr. Burr has visited the present school building, and spoke from his own knowledge. It is to be hoped that the tabling of the order will not occasion any needless delay.

There has been some criticism of the proposition to employ a skilled architect to draw plans for a one room school house, in an out-of-the-way place, when it is not improbable that no school house will be needed in a half dozen years or so, and it hardly seems worth while to go to much expense for plans for such a simple structure, when any competent builder could furnish all the plans that would be needed.

The statement that it will cost \$2,000 to build the cellar is a rather startling one, and the question has been asked, why build a cellar at all, if the work will prove so expensive? They must have a peculiar kind of rock in Thompsonville, or else more than the usual allowance was made for the excess of the cost of work done for the city over what private citizens find it necessary to pay.

The sum of \$4,500 ought certainly to put up a very handsome one room school house, especially as probably half of the private houses in Newton did not cost much in excess of that sum, partition walls, modern conveniences, cellars and all. \$4,500 ought to put up the building, and leave a surplus large enough to furnish it, without calling upon the city for any increase in the appropriation.

The plan pursued in some of the towns in the State might possibly be pursued here with advantage, and now would seem to be a good time to inaugurate it. It is said that there is plenty of room in the Rice school for these scholars, the only difficulty being that it is too far away. Would it not be more economical to have these 20 or 30 scholars carried to the Rice School and back every day, than to go to the expense of putting up a new building and maintaining a separate school for them. One excuse given for the greater cost of the schools in Newton over those in other cities is that it is necessary to maintain so many school houses. Here is an opportunity of doing away with one of them, and the interest on the proposed building and the cost of maintaining it, would probably more than pay the expense of carrying the children to the Rice School where the larger number of teachers would give them better advantages. The city already pays a certain sum for carrying two pupils to the Mason School, and this would only be applying the same principle on a little larger scale. As nothing has been done in the matter of building the new house, save buying the lot, which was said to be a great bargain, the plan would seem to be worthy of consideration.

## THE NEW CHARTER.

The commission on the revision of the charter are said to have finished their labors and the result will be awaited with considerable curiosity. Some radical changes are proposed, but whether they will be adopted remains to be seen. It may be said, however, in advance of the publication of the revision, that however much the citizens may differ in regard to the proposed changes, the commission has acted solely for what they have considered to be the best interests of the city. It would have been impossible for any successful log-rolling to have been done with such men as Judge Lowell, ex-Governor Cladlin, and Col. Parker, and only such changes would be made as would meet with the approval of their unbiased judgment, and what they consider to be the best interests of the city.

There are all sorts of rumors afloat as to the proposed changes, many of which are without foundation. The commission have decided not to make the revision public until it is done officially, and in this they have doubtless acted wisely, although as the time for discussing it by the city council will be short, they should not make any unnecessary delay.

It is no secret, however, that they will recommend the one board system, with four representatives from each ward, and that only a portion of these will be elected annually. There will be a clearer distinction between the executive and legislative branches of the city government, and the power of the executive portion will be made to approach nearer to its responsibility. There will be a commission to have charge of public works and a number of important

changes have been made in the provisions relating to the school board.

That the commission has completed its task in so short a time is due to its arduous and unremitting labors, several meetings having been held each week, and a half dozen drafts having been made, before matters were gotten into such shape as to satisfy the members.

THE BOSTON HERALD announces the retirement of Mr. Chas. H. Andrews, and also the formation of a new firm, consisting of Messrs. R. M. Pulsifer, John H. Holmes, E. H. Woods and F. E. Whiting, who have purchased the entire interest of Mr. Andrews. All of the new men are old members of the Herald's staff, Mr. Holmes having been connected with the paper fourteen years, Mr. Woods twenty-five years, and Mr. Whiting six years. There is consequently but very little change in the management of the paper, but the accession of so many young men as part proprietors will give the paper new life and vigor. The Herald has won for itself under the old firm now dissolved the leading place among Boston dailies, and it comes the nearest to being a model newspaper of any paper in that city. The old idea that a paper must be a party organ, giving only one side of any public question that comes up, and coloring even its news with its partisan views is fast passing away, as the average readers desire a paper which makes some allowance for their intelligence. Bigotry and narrowness are as objectionable in politics as they are in anything else, and those two qualities can never make a successful newspaper, even though it is partially sustained by large contributions from its party's "corruption" fund. The Herald has chosen the independent field, and allows its readers the same liberty of opinion, and it is this wise policy that has gained for it such a wide circle of readers, and such a large amount of public respect and confidence. The financial success of the paper also shows that such a policy is one that pays.

THERE was a good deal of disappointment expressed at the Lyceum meeting Monday night, over the absence of Hon. Chas. Robinson, who was to conduct the debate on the side of the opposition to President Cleveland's tariff reform measures. The Republican organs have given such confusing statements as to the position of the party, that there is need of some prominent party leader, who shall explain the real position of the Republican party. To call a man a free trader because he favors a modification of the tariff, is both bad politics and bad morals. The Republican party has for years expressed in their platform the necessity of tariff revision, and the last Republican President, whose devotion to his party none can doubt, alluded to it in his messages. Because some extreme protectionists, who are more or less interested in the maintenance of a high tariff, oppose revision, is no reason why that should be made a party principle. Tariff revision must come either by the friends or enemies of protection. To endeavor to prevent any revision by clamoring for free whiskey and tobacco will not be a popular measure. The majority of people do not care for free whiskey, but they would like to have the necessities of life as cheap as it is possible to make them. For a beginning, it might be well to commence with free sugar and break up the sugar trust monopoly. The members of such a combination have shown themselves unworthy of protection.

GOV. AMES appears to have made an excellent selection for the two new judgeships, and the Boston papers which knew all about it beforehand, were all wrong as usual. They had it that Attorney-General Waterman was to be appointed to make room for Albert E. Pillsbury, who wants to be Attorney-General, but instead of that, James R. Dunbar of Westfield and John Lathrop of Boston were appointed, and Governor Ames evidently thought that the state had too good an Attorney-General in Mr. Waterman to allow of his being promoted at this time to a judgeship. Both of the two new appointees are lawyers of high standing, and give promise of honorable service upon the bench.

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL is one of the leading Republican journals in New England, and it sees the difficult position into which some of the alleged party leaders are trying to place the party. It says: "The problem before the opponents of tariff revision is how to combine 'free whiskey and tobacco,' 'tax on necessities' and 'lavish expenditure of public funds' into a platform of morality, patriotism and economy that will appeal to the sympathies of the American people."

THE ENVELOPE "TRUST" is another of the combinations formed to fleece the people, by making them pay more for envelopes than the cost of production would warrant. According to the testimony taken at New York this week, the combination extorts 20 cents a thousand for the benefit of the "trust," and the profits are so large that the combination are able to force out of business all the envelope makers who refuse to join them.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER people have settled the delegation to Chicago quite to their own satisfaction, but the people have not yet ratified the bargain, and possibly their ideas may differ from those of the Advertiser, as has been the case several times of late. If we must head the delegation with a United States senator, what is the matter with Mr. Dawes? He would be quite as dignified and influential as Mr. Hoar.

THE HOME MARKET CLUB has proposed a unique tariff reform bill, which Congressman Long introduced into Con-

gress the other day. It provides for a reduction on sugar of one half, of the tax on tobacco one half, and a repeal of the tax on spirits used in the arts. It will be seen that the Home Market Club does not favor radical measures.

THE MAYOR'S annual message has been in circulation for a week or more, and the unique covers of the pamphlet have attracted fully as much attention as the contents.

## MT. VERNON'S CYCLONE.

THE TERRIBLE EVENT DESCRIBED BY A  
NEWTON MAN.

Editor of THE GRAPHIC:

You have all read the graphic newspaper account of the awful disaster that overtook the little city of Mt. Vernon, Ill., on the afternoon of Sunday the 19th inst. I had read much about it, talked with several who had visited the wreck—but no realization of the horror of it all had come to me until I had visited the town this afternoon.

Mt. Vernon is about 75 miles east of St. Louis, and on the direct line to Louisville, Ky. It is, or was, a city of something more than 4,000 people, lying for the most part in a shallow valley with rising ground in the north-west and south-east corners of the irregular square on which the town was laid out.

Bring to your mind any thriving, happy New England village of this size. It is Sunday afternoon and over all the town a Sabbath stillness prevails. The day has been warm and spring-like, with some rain falling, and so little prospect of its clearing that the villagers are all in doors. Strong-armed mechanics—with baby on the knee and ready for the frolic with papa which only a rainy Sunday brings, and the happy mother standing by—for once with nothing to do; worthy tradesmen, taking such comfort as only a day's release from the weeks burden of the store can bring. A busy, thrifty, growing town of happy families—proud of their pretty village and fondly anticipating a more rapid growth.

This was Mt. Vernon on that Sunday afternoon. Swift as lightning and as terrible as the judgement day came the cyclone—and in one awful moment five hundred houses were in ruins and forty bruised and bleeding corpses were buried underneath the wreck. I talked with many of the townspeople—eye-witnesses of course—and some of the stories they tell are almost beyond belief, and some of the sights I actually saw you will hardly credit.

Opinions vary as to how long the cyclone was in passing; some say 15 seconds, some say as long as two minutes.

The roar and crash were something awful beyond description. Then followed a dreadful calm, only broken by the shrieks of the wounded and groans of the dying, and to add to the horror fire broke out in many places.

One man told me he was standing on

the public square in front of a large brick building, conversing with a friend. It grew suddenly dark and looking over his shoulder he saw the dreadful funnel-shaped cloud hurling towards them.

Cutting his friend's arm he shouted:

"Run, quick! for your life!" and turned to start just at the instant the storm struck. He was a pair or two in advance of his friend and turned to see if he was following. He was just in time to see his face grow deathly white, to hear a last despairing cry, and see the poor fellow picked up by an invisible power with the whirling mass of debris which, but an instant before, was one of the finest buildings in town. And the next morning my informant said he saw the mangled body taken from the wreck, with the same terrible look of despair on the dead face.

In one house were a mother and father with a four months old baby. The father recovered consciousness first and found himself lying in the middle of the street; very near him was the still insensible form of his wife. Picking her up he carried her to where his home once stood, and there lying unharmed in the cradle was the baby, without a scratch, and clapping its little hands and crowing lustily at the unwonted commotion.

One hears of thousands of narrow escapes—of families sitting around the fire-side—the house completely blown away, leaving them all sitting there unharmed.

I saw a splinter of pine perhaps an inch square, driven completely through a two inch plank. Evidently the splinter was from a board which had been propelled with awful force; and there are hundreds of cases where pieces of scantling were drawn endwise through the sides of houses. Some distance from the direct path of the storm I saw what looked to have been a sheet iron stove mawd round as neatly around the limb of a tree as a surgeon would swathe a cut finger.

The storm struck from the south-west, and left a swath fully one-third of a mile wide, leaving the town at the north-east.

A very great majority of the buildings in its path were blown literally to atoms and scattered for miles. It seems impossible that so few lives were lost.

Some of the freaks of the storm were marvellous. I saw a hay-stack standing with not so much as the top ruffed, and on either side was a house ground almost to powder.

A young miss was writing to her sweet-heart, and the half-written letter was found next morning 40 miles away!

Or the pity of it all! Hundreds of people are huddled in barns and temporary sheds, and with that dreadful dread look still on them.

You all know how pitiful a thing a house half torn down is. You have all seen them and remember the homesick feeling which it gave you to see the heart of the home laid bare as it were; the ruthless exposure of the rooms that had been consecrated by the sacredness of home—think of one such—then multiply it by five hundred, and that is what the combination are able to force out of business all the envelope makers who refuse to join them.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER people have settled the delegation to Chicago quite to their own satisfaction, but the people have not yet ratified the bargain, and possibly their ideas may differ from those of the Advertiser, as has been the case several times of late. If we must head the delegation with a United States senator, what is the matter with Mr. Dawes? He would be quite as dignified and influential as Mr. Hoar.

THE HOME MARKET CLUB has proposed a unique tariff reform bill, which Congressman Long introduced into Con-

gress the other day. It provides for a reduction on sugar of one half, of the tax on tobacco one half, and a repeal of the tax on spirits used in the arts. It will be seen that the Home Market Club does not favor radical measures.

THE MAYOR'S annual message has been in circulation for a week or more, and the unique covers of the pamphlet have attracted fully as much attention as the contents.

## MT. VERNON'S CYCLONE.

Editor of THE GRAPHIC:

You have all read the graphic newspaper account of the awful disaster that overtook the little city of Mt. Vernon, Ill., on the afternoon of Sunday the 19th inst. I had read much about it, talked with several who had visited the wreck—but no realization of the horror of it all had come to me until I had visited the town this afternoon.

Mt. Vernon is about 75 miles east of St. Louis, and on the direct line to Louisville, Ky. It is, or was, a city of something more than 4,000 people, lying for the most part in a shallow valley with rising ground in the north-west and south-east corners of the irregular square on which the town was laid out.

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## MT. VERNON'S CYCLONE.

Editor of THE GRAPHIC:

**NEWTONVILLE.**

The next Goddard will be held Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Atherton has recovered from her recent illness.

The tickets for Miss Cooke's concert have sold remarkably well.

Mr. B. W. Dole of this place has gone to the island of Madagascar on business.

Mr. Watson, driver of Truck No. 1, has engaged a tenement in McGurty's new block.

Mrs. Charles Beals was taken seriously ill on Monday, but is now somewhat improved.

Expressman Hunting's brother from Illinois is paying him a visit, after an absence of fifteen years.

Mr. Myron G. Morse, formerly a provision dealer in this village, died recently at his residence in Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Horace C. Metcalf of Walpole is spending a few days at the home of her brother, Mr. A. H. Soden.

The meeting of the Chautauqua Circle, appointed for last Monday evening, has been postponed for one week.

Mr. C. B. Lynde of Danvers gave a very forcible and practical talk at the Universalist church last Sunday evening.

Some very handsome embroideries and ladies' handkerchiefs are shown by D. B. Needham, at less than Boston prices.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nonantum Cycling Club was held at its rooms last Saturday evening with a full attendance.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to break into the house of Mr. Chas. E. Binney, corner of California and Crafts Streets, Monday evening.

Mrs. A. Dale has been lying dangerously ill for the past week, and her condition is such as to cause her friends great anxiety.

Mr. Geo. P. Bullard has a very interesting letter in another column, in regard to the Mt. Vernon cyclone, and what he saw in the wrecked town.

The stock and fixtures of John Viles, provision dealer, were sold at public auction last Saturday. Mr. J. B. Murphy of Silver Lake bought the fixtures for \$100.

That Newtonville is a reading place is shown by the fact that Mr. Colton sells more daily and weekly papers, magazines and periodicals, than any other newsdealer in Newton.

At the meeting of Charles Ward Post, No. 62, last evening, it was voted to visit the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea next Thursday, in company with the Women's Relief Corps.

Mr. W. F. Kimball was brought from Haverhill on Friday last in a special car furnished by the Boston & Maine railroad company. He stood the trip well, and has improved since coming home.

A Simeone & Co. have leased one of the new stores in McGurty's new block, where they will keep a choice variety of foreign and domestic fruits, at moderate prices. They have fitted it up in a very attractive manner.

The invitation cards are issued for the marriage of Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke to Mr. John W. Dickinson on Monday evening, March 12. A reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, Washington Park, from 5 to 10 o'clock.

The Newtonville Fire Association held its regular monthly meeting at the truck house on Monday evening. President Higgins presiding. Mr. Watson, driver of Truck No. 1, an honorary member of the association, was elected a member by a unanimous vote, after which the members enjoyed a collation.

Miss Carrie E. Gilman gave a Jack Straw party at her residence on Walnut street, Wednesday evening, sixteen couples attending. Prizes were offered to the ladies and gentlemen winning the most points, and a collation was served by the hostess.

The membership of the Newtonville branch of the British American Association, now numbers about 57, and is steadily increasing. Meetings are held on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month in Cycle Hall. A cordial invitation is extended to all unenraptured British residents of the city to join.

There will be a vesper service at the Universalist church Sunday evening, at 7.30, when the following selections will be given: "Softly Now the Light of Day," Watkins; solo, "Calvary," Paul Rodney; "Canticate Domini," D. Buck; solo, "Come Unto Me," Coenen; "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," A. J. Mundt.

Mrs. B. F. Bolshouser died of heart disease last Friday night, Feb. 24th. She has not been well all winter, but her death was quite sudden. She leaves four children to mourn her loss. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Mr. White officiating.

Mrs. Charles Dennison gave a very delightful progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening. The affair was complimentary to Miss Hawkes of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is the guest of Mrs. Dennison. Seven tables contested warmly for the attractive prizes and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

On Monday there was an alarming report that Dr. O. E. Hunt had died in Florida, but happily the report was without foundation. On Monday, a letter was received from him, stating that he was enjoying the balmy air of St. Augustine and in excellent health, and a telegram sent to him Monday afternoon brought a speedy reply, and greatly relieved his many friends here.

Mrs. Nelson Hyde, Jr., gave a most delightful pink and white tea time on Thursday evening of last week to a few of her friends, in honor of Miss Marion Towne, who is so soon to leave us. The supper was very handsome, and the table decorations were fine, all of pink and white with a lovely corsage bouquet tied with pink satin ribbon at each plate. The occasion will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present.

The concert for the benefit of the Universalist church society funds given on Monday evening, was a pronounced success. The artists contributing to the program were: The Ladies' Schubert Quartet of Boston; Mr. Geo. C. Endicott, tenor, Newtonville; Mr. Stanley Clemens, basso of the Church of the Advent, Boston; Edward Everett, violinist, Boston; Edwin P. Lindsay, banjoist, Boston; and Mr. A. C. Endicott of Newtonville, accompanist. Mr. A. H. Bissell, organist of the Universalist church, had charge of the program, and is to be congratulated on his success. The Schubert Quartet were well received, and responded to several encores. Mr. Clemens rendered his two songs in a very satisfactory man-

ner, and Mr. Endicott's solos were highly enjoyed. The audience was large and appreciative.

**LAWRENCE-TOWNE.**

There was a brilliant wedding at the Methodist church, Thursday evening, when Miss Marion Flint Towne, daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Towne, was married to Mr. Walter Clifford Lawrence. The church was filled to its utmost capacity some time before the hour set for the ceremony. The pulpit platform was decorated with ferns, plants and cut flowers, and while the guests were assembling Mrs. L. M. Rider gave a number of selections of appropriate music. The ushers were Mr. Chas. F. Edwards of Lowell, Mr. W. W. Keith of Newtonville, Mr. Oliver M. Fisher of Newton, and Dr. A. P. Perry of Jamaica Plain.

At the appointed hour the bridal party arrived and proceeded up the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. At the altar they were met by Rev. Geo. S. Butters, pastor of the church, who performed the ceremony, which was simple but impressive.

Miss Angie B. Towne, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Lincoln O. Towne, her brother, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Ellen L. Sampson of Newton and Miss Annie P. Perley of Duxbury.

The bride wore a handsome dress of ivory white corded silk, with court train, trimmed with thread lace and pearls.

Her long veil was caught up by real orange blossoms, sent by friends in California, and she carried a bouquet of Niphetos roses. The maid of honor wore cream white moire antique silk and cashmere, trimmed with lace, and her flowers were Jacquinot roses.

The bridesmaids wore dresses of the same material, but of pale pink and pale blue respectively, with Marechal roses.

Many handsome costumes were worn by the guests, and it was the most brilliant wedding that has taken place in Newtonville for some time.

After the wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on California street, the guests being conducted to relatives and intimate friends, at a close of which Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence left for a wedding trip, which will include a visit to Washington. On their return they will reside at Brockton, Mass., where the groom is in business, and where they will be followed by the best wishes of the bride's many friends in Newton. The wedding gifts were very numerous and costly, including a great variety of solid silver and other useful and ornamental articles.

**WEST NEWTON.**

Mr. George G. Elder has returned from his visit to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stone and Mr. C. L. Hosmer left for Florida this week.

Mr. Mansfield Woodman and family of Elm street have removed to Brighton.

Miss Myra Metcalf has accepted a position in the Hunnewell School, Wellesley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cook have gone to Brunswick, Ga., to remain until warm weather.

Co. G. Sheppard of Elm street, one of the older residents of this ward, is dangerously ill.

Reliable boots, shoes and rubbers can be found at A. L. Gordon's, at very low prices.

Mr. Wilder M. Bush and wife left this week for St. Augustine, to remain until warm weather.

Mr. Bolshouser has sold out his stock here and closed his store. He intends going into the marble business.

The Misses Tolman gave a very pleasant leap year party to their young lady friends, Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. C. Fuller has sold 10,000 feet of land on Alpine street, belonging to Mr. Pooles, to Mr. Henry Davis of Allston.

There will be a baptismal service at the Baptist church on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

At the meeting of the Iron Hall, Wednesday evening, seven applications for membership were received and granted.

Col. I. F. Kingsbury has been able to be at City Hall every day this week, although he is not yet fully recovered from his illness.

Mr. Edw. Drew repeated the lecture he gave at the Educational Club, on China, before the Wednesday Club of Watertown, last week.

Treasurer Kenrick was able last week to borrow \$35,000 for the use of the city at 4.8 percent, the lowest rate money has reached for six months.

The water bills are now made out and the water registrar and his assistants have been working night and day to have them ready by March first.

The ladies of the Baptist church will have their Annual Missionary Supper on Wednesday, March 7th. An interesting program of exercises has been prepared.

Mr. Rogers, formerly of the choir of the Warren avenue church, Boston, has been engaged as leader of the Baptist church quartet, and Mr. Waters is acting temporarily as organist.

Mr. F. H. Humphrey is just able to be out after a severe illness, the result of a cold caught by the flooding of the lower story of his house, when the gutters overflowed in the thaw of a week ago.

At the meeting of the Baptist Social Union in Boston, Monday evening, Mr. A. L. Barbour gave an interesting sketch of the origin, growth and present auspicious condition of the West Newton church.

The concert at City Hall, to-night, is given under the auspices of the Newtonville Woman's Guild, for the benefit of the Cottage Hospital. Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke will be assisted by Miss Gertrude Edmunds, the popular contralto, Mr. Ricketson, the soloist, Mr. Fitz Giese, the cellist, and Miss Sadie Holmes, reader. Such a list of attendance ought to draw a crowded house.

An "hour with Longfellow" at the Woman's Educational Club, Feb. 24th, was a very pleasant one. Mrs. Walton, its president, read a few extracts from his choicest poems, and also gave a brief review of the leading incidents of his life.

The members thanked her sincerely for refreshment from "the cares that infest the day" she had given them, by the delightful hour with the "Poet of the affections." She was followed by a few remarks from Mrs. Severance, who was

present, and spoke of the Educational Club she organized throughout the country, those of this vicinity dealing more particularly with practical subjects, while those at the West are taking up more metaphysical questions. Mrs. Ryekoff, a lady well known in educational circles, also exchanged a few words of greeting with the club. The next meeting will be addressed by Mrs. J. C. Wyman of Valley Falls.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. L. R. Urbino was a sad surprise and grief to many in this city. She was born in Boston in the year 1813, of foreign parentage, and the larger part of her life was spent there as principal of a private school; she also had many pupils in the language schools throughout the city. After returning from active duties, she came with her husband to the retirement of home life in West Newton, where they remained until four or five years back, when both husband and wife returned to Boston Highlands. Her was a rich, full life, ripening even to the close. Scouring every thing factitious in society, her heart and hand were open to every good word and work, seeking the poor or friendless wherever they might be found. The cause of Woman's Suffrage had no more zealous advocate from its initiatory movement than herself, nor the mission of Jennie Collins for the poor shop girl, a warmer friend or supporter. She was one of the three founders of the Woman's Educational Club in this place, which was formed for the benefit of those who had fewer opportunities in life. After it had increased in numbers, and seeming to outgrow that mission, she retired from its active membership. She was particularly interested in the study of Natural History, and made quite a collection of curiosities, donating it to our High School. She was also the author of several books of a miscellaneous character, and devoted much of her leisure to painting. No one who has enjoyed the hospitality of her home can forget its cheer and welcome, and her name so long as it is remembered will be the synonym for all that was patient, gentle, true and loving. The funeral was attended at the Highlands, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19th, by a few chosen friends. Mrs. Walton, who was at one time her pupil, reading Longfellow's Psalm of Life, and Mrs. Severance, Mr. Bradley and Mr. N. T. Allen, in whose school she was at one time a teacher, making fitting remarks. The body was taken to Long Island to be cremated, and the ashes brought to the Newton Cemetery for interment.

About 3 o'clock last Saturday morning an attempt was made to break into the residence of the Misses Germain on Washington street. The inmates were aroused, and as soon as possible communicated with the central station. Sergt. Davis detailed two officers who repaired to the house and made an active search for the intruder, but the person or persons who were seeking admittance had evidently made good their retreat, for no trace of them could be discovered. At about 3.30 o'clock an attempt was made to break into the residence of the venerable Seth Davis on Watertown street. Mrs. Davis was up at the time, and saw a man just underneath the dining-room window in the act of crawling through. Naturally frightened, she screamed and the man, alarmed at the disturbance, jumped up and ran away hastily. Mrs. Davis was enabled to furnish a slight description of the unwelcome visitor, whom she says was tall and quite stout. This answers to the description given by Mrs. Noyes of the burglar who broke into her husband's residence at Audubon street on Tuesday, Feb. 21st. The Germain estate and the residence of Mrs. Seth Davis are in close proximity, the boundary lines of the two estates being separated by Watertown street, and the houses being within a short distance of each other. Both estates are within a few minutes walk from the square and almost within the heart of the ward. It appears that the burglar who tried to get into Mr. Davis' house, first tried to effect an entrance through the dining-room window, but for some reason or other abandoned the plan. It would have been an excellent thing had he succeeded in crawling through the cellar window, as there is a deep well directly underneath, close to the wall and uncovered. Had he dropped down, he would have probably failed to strike terra firma and besides getting a good wetting, if not more serious injuries, would probably have been captured.

Rev. Mr. Winship of Cambridge will give a chalk talk at the North church next Sunday evening in place of the regular Sunday school concert.

Jereimiah Deay, an employee of the Etta Mills, who has been sick with consumption for nearly two years, died at his home near Etta Mills last Thursday.

An attempt was made to enter the residence of Mr. Geo. Binney on California street, Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, but the intruders were driven away by the hired man.

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[Written for THE GRAPHIC.]  
TO MY DAUGHTER,

On Her Eighteenth Birthday.

BY RUSSELL ARNOLD BALLOU.

Thy life hath reached its golden hour,  
The bud hath blossomed into flower,  
And woman's wealth and woman's power  
Crown this glad day.

The rainbow arch is o'er thee now,  
The day-star glistens on thy brow,  
Before thy guardian angels low,  
To guide thy way.

The future hides from present view  
What'er it hath in store for you,  
Each hour comes laden fresh and new,  
From Time's vast deep.

We turn life's pages one by one,  
We read its lines by setting sun,  
We see all when the day is done,  
And laugh or weep.

Go forth in faith, and hope, and trust,  
Meet life's great duties as you must;  
Know heaven is true and God is just  
Whate'er betide;

And know that love and honor are  
Of woman's life the polar star,  
And truth and virtue better far  
Than all beside.

A father's love, a father's prayer  
Would save thy feet from every snare,  
And lighten every grievous care,  
By night, by day.

But nature bids thee walk alone,  
And make the trophies won, thine own,  
For each must reap as each hath sown  
Along the way.

I can but hope that heavenly light  
Will lead thee e'er to choose the right,  
And make thy opening future bright  
And safe, through all.

And crowned each day, with victory won,  
And blessed each night with duty done,  
Thy thoughts, thy heart true as the sun,  
Where God shall call.

Auburndale, Jan. 25, 1888.

### THE STORY OF THE SUN OAK.

BY AGNES POWER.

Once upon a time there was a little swineherd, named Med. He lived with his uncle Gurnth in a hovel by the sea. His uncle was very poor and got his living by fishing. He used to go out in a boat called a coracle, and trade the fish he caught to his neighbors for meat and barley-bread. Sometimes it was too rough for him to go, or sometimes he came back empty-handed; but if there was anything to eat in the house he would eat it, and his nephew had to go hungry; if there was nothing it was worse, for he spent his rage in beating Med.

Med's life was an unhappy one. He had to keep the pigs of a rich farmer who lived near. There were a great many pigs, more than a hundred, and he had to drive them into the woods every morning and stay with them while they grazed on the acorns and beech nuts, and at night drive them back into their pound.

He was happy enough with his pigs, for he knew them all and loved them, and they loved him, and if he might have been always with them it would have been all right; but at night, when he got home, if things had gone wrong with his uncle, he would vent his anger on Med, and perhaps beat him or kick him, and he was oftentimes very hungry when he had nothing to eat but a bit of black bread; so that he was glad to eat the berries he found in the woods, and sometimes even the acorns, like his charges. The farmer used to give him food for wages, but his uncle took it nearly all.

And the farmer was as bad, or even worse than Gurnth. If any of the pigs were missing he would belabor poor Med, and it was very hard work to keep a hundred pigs together, I can tell you.

One day as Med was about to drive the pigs home, he found there were three missing; he hunted and he called for them, but all in vain. Then he got terribly frightened, for he thought of the farmer and his uncle, and he counted the drove over and over again, in hopes that he had made a mistake; but no, they were not there. Then he sat down on the ground and began to cry, for he was cold and hungry and very miserable, and he knew how dreadfully they would beat him if he went back without them—perhaps even kill him.

Then he felt something damp and cold against his cheek. It was his favorite porker, Scrub, who was rubbing his snout against his face. Then Med put his arms around Scrub's neck and cried as if his heart would break. Poor little boy! he had no one to love him but a pig! By this time it was quite dark. He was afraid they would be coming to look for him if he went back without them—perhaps even kill him.

"Good-by, Scrub, I'm going away," he said, kissing its nose. "Good-by, Rub, Good-by, Dub. Good-by, all of you!" and he took to his heels and ran off in the opposite direction to his home.

He ran as fast and as fast as he could through the wood, and he never stopped to think of the wolves which he knew lived in the thick parts, or if he did he concluded that wolves could not be worse than farmers and uncles. At last when he was too tired to run any more he crept into a hollow tree, whose trunk was filled with dried leaves (for it was late autumn), then he heard a sort of trotting sound approaching him, and there stood Scrub! faithful Scrub, who had followed him all the way!

The pig got inside the tree, too, and they curled up together and raked the leaves over them and slept very soundly.

The next morning, as soon as it began to grow light, Med and Scrub started off on their travels, and they went further and further away from the sea to a part of the wood where they had neither seen nor been before. There were a few blackberries still on the brambles, and cranberries and hazel-nuts and pine-nuts, and these are what the two lived on, only Scrub had rare feasts of acorns as well, so he was all right; but poor Med was getting every day thinner and thinner, his legs were very tired, and when he lay down at night, sharp pains went shooting through his body, and if it had not been for Scrub, I think his courage would have failed him, and he would have died. But the pig kept frisking on before him, wagging his curly tail, and encouraging him in every way that a pig could.

They gave a few drops that was left in the cup to the little dog, and he died directly. Then the cup-bearer got so frightened that he fell on his knees and confessed everything. How Moldo and Ced had given him the poison and bribed him to put it in the meat.

So then those wicked men were put to death, and the King was so pleased with

withered leaves; but high up in the tree grew a green bush, with pearly berries on it, such as Med had never seen before. And there were a great number of people standing round on either hand, and the noise of the drums grew nearer and nearer and some one shouted out: "The King! the King!"

Then Med saw a tall man with a lady by his side and the lady was leading a little girl by the hand, the most lovely little girl you can imagine, with long golden hair and bright blue eyes, and all the people cheered them and made way before them; and there was a thorne opposite the great oak, and the handsome man and the beautiful lady sat on it, and the little girl sat by her mother's side. And when Med saw the lady stroke the child's hair and hold her hand it made him feel very sad, for no one had ever touched his hair except to pull it; to be sure it was not nice and "strokey" like hers, his was black and very thick, and hung in tangled curls on his shoulders, and the curls were full of bits of moss and dried fern, and his face and hands were brown with the sun and winds and very dirty, so that between Scrub and his master there was not much to choose in the way of complexion.

Then the drums began to beat again, and way down at the other end of the avenue Med saw some figures. As they drew nearer he could see they were men and women clothed in white garments with wreaths upon their heads, and in front of them walked an old man with a long beard.

This was the Chief Priest of the Druids, though Med did not know that then.

In his hand he carried a golden sickle, and all the people stood around the oak, and the Druids sang long hymns and the old Druid said some prayers, and then mounted up into the oak tree and cut the mistletoe with his golden reaping-hook and gave it to a young Druidess who was the little princess, caught sight of his pigs, especially Scrub, who was getting quite ancient now, and in whose tail several gray hairs were beginning to show.

When Med was not with the princess he would sit by himself and wonder what he could do to help her and make her better in any way. One day when he was sitting quietly in a corner he heard two of the Queen's ladies talking, and one said to the other:

"Alas! there is no help for it. She must die. The gods are angry and will have a victim."

Med pondered over these words a great deal, till at last a thought came into his head, and he made a resolution.

Early next morning he sought the chief Druid. When he was a poor swineherd it would have been useless to him to try to speak to such a great man, but now that he was the King's and the Queen's favorite, and the playfellow of Flur, it was difficult. "Oh, Sir!" he cried, flinging himself on his knees before the priest: "The gods are angry and demand a victim; take me to offer them instead of Princess Flur."

At first the Druid did not understand. But by and by he saw what Med meant. Then he called together all his brother Druids and they held a grand Council. Some were pleased at the idea and some opposed it, but the chief Druid said:

"Because he gives himself so willingly the gods must needs be pleased, and even if it fails, what is his life compared to hers that we should hesitate to take one to save the other?"

At last it was settled, and they all went in solemn procession to the King and told him that it had been decided to offer sacrifice, and that a victim had come forward who was willing to lay down his life for the princess.

At first the King was very angry, the Queen cried, because they both loved Med; but the priests talked and talked to them till they persuaded them it was the right, the only thing to do.

No one told Flur what was going to happen, and indeed she was far too ill to have understood.

The morning came on which Med was to die, and the poor boy thought, as he looked out from the hut where they kept him (always closely guarded now for fear he should change his mind and run away), that he had never seen the world look so beautiful. The trees were out in full, fresh leaf, and the sun shone dazzling through the branches and fell in patches of flickering light upon the mossy ground. From every bush the birds poured forth their song, and all the air was full of the soft hum of insects and the dioning of the wild bees. Two sulfur-colored butterflies were chasing each other from flower to flower, dodging and dancing in the sunbeams.

"I shall never catch butterflies again," thought Med. "Never mind, though, she will, and that is better; and if they buy me where I asked them to, right in the middle of the green walk, she will run across my grave sometimes, and perhaps I shall feel her feet patterning above my head."

You see he was sorry he was going to die, but glad that he was going to die for her.

Then came the time for the ceremony; it was an imposing affair, this long array of white-robed Druids and Druidesses, chanting as they moved toward the altar of gray stone, which had been built beneath the great oak, where Med and Flur first met. The people thronged on either hand to see the procession as they had done on the day of Med's arrival but now it was headed by the poor little fellow himself.

In front of the Druidesses, in front of the gray-bearded priests, one of whom carried the sacrificial knife, marched the victim, with firm step and head erect—no fear of him faltering or turning back.

And the women in the crowd pull their own children closer to them, and wipe the tears from their eyes.

The pile of stone is reached at last. Pushing the hand which would have helped him, the boy climbs unaided to his place upon the altar; the cruel knife is raised, another moment to be buried in his bare breast, when a great shout is heard, a clear shrill voice cries stop, and a small white figure springs beside the kneeling Med. It is Flur the princess. Her arms are around him, her long fair hair mingling with his dark locks. The priest dare not strike for fear of hurting her for whose sake the victim is to die.

The different kinds of laughs they have: Dudes, Ha! Ha! Farmers, Ho! Ho! Teamsters, Haw! Haw! Balloonists, Hi! Hi! Feed dealers, Hay! Hay! Women, He! He!—[Washington Critic.]

**Woman as a Martyr.**

History records the sufferings of countless martyrs, and we read of them with wonder and sympathy. But there are living to-day in our midst thousands of other martyrs who have far stronger claims on our consideration—women who are sufferers from those ailments peculiar to their sex, our wives, daughters and sisters, perhaps, whose lives are an uninteresting round of misery. "Is there relief?" they cry. Yes, there is, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will remove that backache, will restore every function to its normal condition. To all sufferers from female complaints—and their name is legion—we say get the "Prescription" at once; it will be worth far more than its weight in gold to you.

**News About Town.**

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of charge and "guaranteed" to relieve and cure. Price 50 cents and \$1.

I suffered from a very severe cold in my head for months and used everything recommended, but could get no relief. I was advised to use Ely's Cream Balsam. It has worked like magic in its effects. I am free from my cold after using the Balsam two weeks and believe it is the best remedy known. Feeling grateful for what it has done for me I send this testimonial.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

The branches of the oak were nearly bare, for the wind had swept away the

Med that he took him away from the swineherd and gave him fine clothes and made him one of the Queen's pages, so that he was always about with the Princess Flur, who had been his first friend, and who was to play with him now.

One day a dreadful sorrow came on the land, for the princess fell sick; no one knew what was the matter with her, but she grew pale and thin and too weak to walk or do anything but lie still on her couch of deer-skins and stare out with large wistful eyes.

The doctors in those days were not very clever; they used to think they could cure people by spells and enchantments. Some of the old men and women knew how to make decoctions from herbs which really possessed healing qualities, but these people were few and far between. Anyhow the magicians and the herbalists failed alike to do any good to Princess Flur, and at last even her mother knew that she must die.

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And years after, on the day that Flur and Med were married, they planted a tree on the place where the altar had stood and they called it "The Sun Oak," because the sun was the emblem of joy and happiness, and because they never had anything but joy and happiness since the day they had knelt side by side on the gray stones.

And the tree flourished and its branches grew out and round it so that long after, when Flur and Med were forgotten, the name remained to it; when the peasants asked why it was called "The Sun Oak," their fathers would tell them because it was so strong, and because its branches spread out from it like rays.

—[Independent.]

### NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

#### List of New Books.

Bamford, M. E. The Look-About Club and the Curious Little Things They Found. 104,245

Brooks, E. S. Historic Girls; Stories of Girls who have Influenced the History of their Times. 94,428

French, A. [Octave Thanet.] Knitters in the Sun. 62,676

Short stories that have appeared in periodicals and magazines. 94,429

Fritch, W. P. My Autobiography and Reminiscences. 94,430

This English artist and R. A. says in his opening chapter, he has passed more than fifty years of artistic life, and proposes to relate the many ups and downs of it.

Gallaudet, E. M. Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. 102,452

Deaf-mute Instruction in America. 94,430

The writer ventures to hope that to promoters of education and benevolent effort generally, the volume will be welcome.—Preface.

Gladson, W. ed. Parish Problems; Hints and Helps for the People of the Churches. 61,640

The editor of this volume, who is also author of "Pictorial History," has gathered together the opinions of many minds, in order to help to adjust the relation between pastor and people.

Harte, Bret. A Phyllis of the Sierras; and a Drift from Redwood Camp. 73,7

Kinglake, A. W. The Invasion of the Crimea, vol. 5. 95,365

The author of this volume, who is also author of "Pictorial History," has gathered together the opinions of many minds, in order to help to adjust the relation between pastor and people.

Lindt, J. W. Picturesque New Guinea; with an Hist. Introit, and Chapters on Manners and Customs of the Papuans. 52,379

Long, J. H. Slips of Tongue and Pen; Picturesque and Interesting Stories. 95,365

Contents—V. 1. Limits of Human Intelligence considered: Theism. V. 2. Theism: Review of Opposing Systems; The Life to come. Oliver, J. A. W. Astronomy for Amateurs; a Practical Manual of Telescopic Research. 102,452

Philipps, J. A. Elements of Metallurgy, "Principle of the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores." 105,335

Sergeant, R. L. Roy's Repentance. 61,639

Stevenson, R. L. Memories and Portraits. 53,336

Contents—The Foreigner at Home; Some College Memories; Old Mortality; A College Magazine; An Author's Son; The Author's Past; The House; Memoirs of an Isle; Thos. Stevenson; Talks and Talkers; The Character of Dogs; "A Penny Plain and Twopence Coloured;" A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's, "A Gossip on Romance; A Humble Remonstrance.

Upson, G. P. The Standard Cantatas. Short Sketches of the music and musical careers of cantors with biographies of their composers. 52,378

Wilson, A. J. Evans. At the Mercy of Tiberius. E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. February 29, 1888.

**The Pope Machines.**

"The appearance of the Pope Co. at the Stanley show, London, England, for 1888, may be said to mark an era in the history of the cycle trade. The greatest possible interest was felt in these machines, and when they arrived on a Monday—the steamer bringing them was a day late—many members of the trade taking an early opportunity of inspecting them, the general verdict was certainly that they were well made, and machines of which the Pope Co. had every reason to be proud. The Racer, in particular was as fine a piece of work in that direction as any we have seen, and we no longer wonder at the records of Rowes and others, considering the mounts they were on. Putting insular prejudice aside, the principles of English free trade will give the Pope Co. fair field and no favor—which is more than English made machines always get in the States and it is certain that, if there is a market for them in this 'right little, tight little island,' no man is better able to find the same out than Mr. Sydney Lee."—Sewing Machine and Cycle News.

**French, English and American Clocks and Watches will infest class order. All work guaranteed.**



**WALTER THORPE**, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Stephen Hunter is building a new house near Summer street.

—Col. E. H. Haskell has been elected a member of the Baptist Social Union.

—Col. Haskell of Beacon street is in Michigan for three weeks.

—Rev. Oliver Gates and Mrs. Gates have returned from their Southern trip.

—The Whist Club met at Mrs. Benjamin Hammond's on Cypress street, Tuesday evening.

—Mr. O. F. Smith of this ward drew the plans for Mr. J. F. Edmonds' handsome new residence at the Highlands.

—Hon. Levi C. Wade, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. James F. Gleason, is absent on a six months' visit to Mexico.

—Rev. W. R. Clark was one of the speakers at the non-partisan temperance meeting in South Framingham, Tuesday.

—Every one appreciates the last gift of the Improvement society—a walk up to the post office from the street. Better late than never.

—The Newton Centre branch of the Women's Auxiliary met at the house of Mrs. Frank Clement on Warren street, on Wednesday afternoon.

—J. E. Watson, driver of No. 3 Engine, has been transferred to No. 1 Truck at his own request, and his place has been filled by F. D. Lancaster of Ilse No. 2.

—The Rev. Lemuel Barnes of the Baptist church gave a stirring appeal on Sunday morning, for money with which to renew the audience room of their new edifice.

—Because of pleasant rooms, careful attention to customers, and constant advertising in the GRAPHIC, F. L. Baldes finds it necessary to add another experienced hair-cutter to his force.

—A very pleasant gathering of friends was held at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall's new home in the Appleton house, Oak Hill, on Thursday evening.

—Mr. James Willis McGregor of the senior class in the Theological Seminary has been called to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Stoneham.

—Rev. L. C. Barnes will open the discussion on the subject, "That which is lost," at the next Baptist Ministers' meeting in Boston.

—Rev. Amos Lawrence with his wife and daughter have gone to Washington, D. C., where they intend to remain until April.

—Rev. Mr. Holmes is still confined to his room with trouble with his eyes. Dr. Furber again preached on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alden Speare and their daughter, Mrs. Huntington, leave to-day (Friday) for Florida, to go a month.

—Rev. M. R. Deming was presented with a gold watch and chain and \$100 in money, on his retirement from the seafarership of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

—The report of the death of Mr. Ernest Porter in California, is, we have ascertained, untrue. Mr. Porter, when last heard from, was gaining, and all rumors to the contrary are unfounded.

—Mr. Geo. Capron, general agent of the Worcester State Mutual Life Assurance Co., has taken possession of his handsome residence on Beacon street, built on land bought from Mr. Bishop.

—The old Newtonville bank claim has called a number of Newton gentlemen to Washington, the past week, among them Hon. R. R. Bishop and Mr. Willard Marcy. Ex-Governor Gaston was also co-operating with them.

—We are glad at last to hear a church bell, for we have been without one for some time. The Mason school house bell has done double duty since the Orthodox bell became cracked, but it hardly had the sound of a church bell like the one just purchased by the Congregationalists.

—Rev. W. M. Mick of this place, to whom the First Baptist church of Walham recently extended a unanimous call, has accepted the same conditionally. His health will not, for the present, admit of full pastoral work, but he is willing to give a portion of his time to the church. The church has decided to accept this arrangement.

—The marriage of Miss Emily H. White, daughter of Mr. R. H. White, and Mr. Arthur H. Sargent, of the brokerage firm of Dupee & Sargent, will take place early in June at the new and palatial residence of Mr. White at Chestnut Hill, which is rapidly receiving the finishing touches of the decorations. It contains forty rooms, and is one of the finest country houses ever built in America.

—On Saturday morning at 8:58, an alarm sounded from Box 73, for a fire in Mr. Edward W. Noyes' house, corner of Sumner and Gibbs streets. It caught from a lamp in the hands of the plumber, who was making some repairs to the water tank. The roof of the room was low and covered with cotton-battings to keep the tank from freezing. The fire spread so quickly that the plumber had lively work to get out in safety. The fire damage amounted to about \$200.

—Monday, March 12, a course of four lectures will commence in the Unitarian church, delivered by the Rev. Francis Tiffany of West Newton. The lectures will be given in this order: March 12, "Soglio"; March 19, "The Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples"; March 26, "Venice"; April 2, "Venice." Mr. Tiffany's lecture courses have been received with universal favor wherever they have been delivered, and it is hoped that those to be given here will be as well appreciated.

—The Gilbert Haven C. L. S. C. met last Monday evening with a good attendance. Being Longfellow's birthday the larger portion of the evening was devoted to readings from his poems. An excellent essay was given by one of the members on a description of America as found by the first colonists, drawn from Hiawatha. The following is the program for March 12: Physiology and Hygiene, from page 257 to page 265; Plan of Salvation from chapter 12 to chapter 15; German course, chapters first to third; roll call; Quotations from Luther; paper, Life of Luther; paper, The Moors in Spain; readings; Luther's Hymn Ein feste, Waken Lords and Ladies Gay, from Sir Walter Scott; The Last Ride Together from Browning; Remarkable Rides; Current Events.

—At the Methodist church Thursday evening, March 8, Mrs. Maria Upham Drake will lecture on the "Laws of Heredity," how related to physical and moral development, with their practical

application. The lecture will commence at 4:15. Mrs. Drake's second course of lectures in the Pleasant street Congregational church, Malden, attracts the same large audiences as last year. The following extract is from the Malden Mirror: "Mrs. Drake speaks naturally and plainly, rarely hesitates or trips, uses no manuscript or aid; her style is flowing, earnest, impulsive, never for a moment recitative; her gestures graceful and effective; her diction learned and not pedantic or prolix; her reasoning intuitive, tending directly and quickly to the practical and apparent; no ambiguity or inclusiveness stifles or weakens her message of instruction and counsel."

A Boston correspondent of one of the Springfield papers says: "The first course of lectures by Mrs. Maria Upham Drake gave such general satisfaction last year, that she was urged to prepare another course. The request was complied with, and the second course gives equal gratification. She believes that by raising the standard of life in the family, by elevating the moral, intellectual and spiritual tone in the homes of the nation, a remedy will eventually be found for all the ills which curse our country. The family is the centre, and all other interests radiate from that. Since Mrs. Drake's career as a lecturer began, so many have been her calls in all directions that she has been only able to speak in Boston and vicinity. She is daughter of the Rev. W. P. Upham, formerly a home missionary to the Indians, and the first thirteen years of her life were spent in the Indian territory. She received her education in the east and was graduated at the Normal school in Salem. After graduation she returned and taught in that institution several years until her marriage to Mr. Drake, then a High School teacher, but now connected with the editorial department of the Youth's Companion. Mrs. Drake is a frequent contributor to that paper in the line especially of stories and poetry. The following extracts are from Boston papers, from which many similar ones might be cited: "Mrs. Drake leaves with her audience the impression of a woman not only thoroughly in earnest in her desire to be of benefit to humanity, but having sound judgment which directs the noble impulses of her heart towards the best results."

"The people of Massachusetts may be gratified to learn that the temperance advocate has made her residence in Massachusetts." Miss Frances E. Willard says of her: "She has the finest education by which her keen intellect has been polished, combined with a true and loyal heart."

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The children in the Congregational church are practising Easter music.

—The Monday Club met at Mrs. Fawcett's Forest street last week, and will meet at Mrs. Putney's next week.

—Miss Fannie R. Smith will speak on her room in Utah, at the Congregational church next Sunday evening.

—Mr. Warren White, who has been spending a few weeks with a brother in Mexico, will return to Texas this week.

—The arrangements are being made for the second temporalecture in Boyden Hall, the date of which has not been fixed as yet.

—Lewis Stewart, formerly of this place, but now of Somerville, was awarded the sum of \$5,750 for injuries received on the Boston & Albany railroad at Long Bridge.

—Mrs. Coleman died on Sunday evening at her home on Beacon street. She was to be removed to the hospital on the following day, but death removed her from her sorrows and sufferings in this world.

—The Wellesley Town Warrant has made its appearance, and is quite a lengthy document containing 37 articles.

Those of special interest to this place are in regard to increasing the appropriation for police, and to grant money for building a hose house.

—Mr. L. D. Sanborn sends a letter saying that the Lower Falls reporter made a mistake in saying that he had given up his business as a mill-wright, and gone to Boston to keep boarders, which is something he never thought of.

He is still in business as a mill-wright at 24 Buckingham street, Boston, and has no intention of giving it up.

—Special services at St. Mary's will be held on Wednesday, March 7, at 7:30 p.m.

Sermon by the Rev. A. C. A. Hall of Mission Church of St. John Evangelist, Boston, Friday evening, March 9, at 7:30. Sermon by the Rev. A. E. George, rector of St. Matthew's church, South Boston.

—THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Grover; C. S. G. Curry; M. Fred Morton; G. Willie Hurd; Sen. Gilas Dyson; D. M. May Gould; A. S. Flora Ingram; R. H. S. Eliza Temperly; L. H. S. Herbert D. Ellis.

—Mr. W. S. Cargill has been added to the list of disabled ones, having taken a severe cold, which confines him to his bed.

The Young People's Society propose to hold a social on Monday evening, March 12, at the Methodist church.

—Alderman Petree has so far improved that he is able to be out again, but he is still far from well. He has been suffering from one of the severe colds that are afflicting so many here.

This section of the city stands very much in need of better lighted streets. Under the present management, it is a waste of public funds, as many of the lights, in consequence of untrimmed wicks, smoky chimneys and dirty lanterns give out hardly light enough to cast a shadow. In these days of retrenchment and reform it would be well for the street light committee to take into serious consideration the question of dispensing with the so-called lights, if the present system is the result of their best efforts.

If, however, the unfortunate state of affairs is the result of neglect or carelessness, it will be a very easy matter to remedy the difficulty. If the company which has the contract for lighting the lamps wishes to continue, it would seem that the line of action to be followed would be such as would at least satisfy a portion of the citizens.

The present state of affairs can find but very few to say a word in its favor. If this thing must continue, more electric lights will be the cry, so that as large a number as possible of these aggravating eye-sores may be dispensed with.

#### NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—Mr. James Boit is about to resign as sexton of St. Mary's. His place is to be filled by Mr. Conley.

—Mr. John Dolan has purchased the wood on the tract of land lying between Pine Grove, Charles river and Concord street.

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—Mr. Fewkes, as is known to a few, is a diligent student of local history and archaeology, and possesses a surprising fund of information on these interesting topics.

As the meeting is free to all who may wish to attend, it is to be hoped that the room will be filled.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 22.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 9, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.

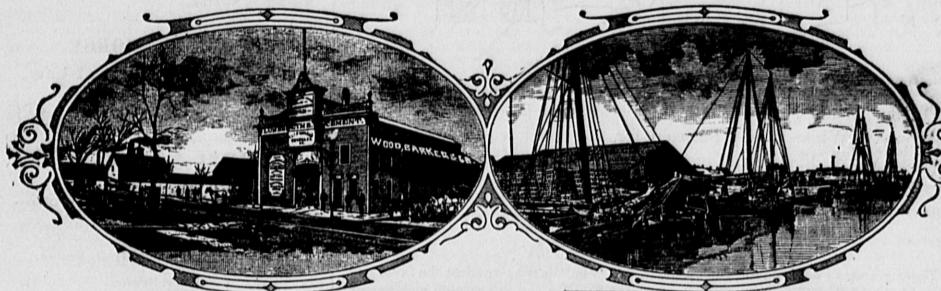
SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES  
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Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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## SPRUCE FRAMES, HEMLOCK BOARDS, SHINGLES.

YARD and WHARVES. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Cambridgeport, Near West Boston Bridge. Connected by Telephone.

OFFICE:

21 Federal Street, Boston

## REMOVAL SALE.

For the next few weeks previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

## Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

## Young and Old

## MEN Made to Look Handsome

By having their hirsute appendages removed at

JOHN T. BURNS'

## Hair Dressing Rooms,

COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

## J. J. JOHNSON, FLORIST.

CONSERVATORIES,  
SCHOOL STREET, NEWTON.

Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc.

Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

## Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER, CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,

19 CHANNING STREET, NEWTON.

Practices Christian Science, Mind healing, as taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy.

## T. J. HARTNETT, PLUMBER

Particular attention paid to Trapping and Ventilating Drain and all Escape Pipes.

Estimates furnished on application, on all kinds of PLUMBING WORK.

Good Workmanship and Reasonable Prices

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Established 1864.

## E. A. W. HAMMATT, Civil and Consulting Engineer,

Office 5 Pemberton Sq., Boston,

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Surveys and Plans for the construction of Water Works and Sewerage Systems; House Drainage and Landscape Work.

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## LAND IN NEWTONVILLE

On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by

T. M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston. 27

## West Newton Savings Bank

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, Pres.  
JAMES H. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres.  
ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

### Committee of Investment:

Austin R. Mitchell,  
Edward L. Pickard,  
Dwight Chester,  
Samuel Barnard,  
Fred. E. Crockett.

## NEWTON.

—The Governor has appointed Friday, April 6th, as Fast Day.

—The Tuesday Club met this week with Mr. J. W. Davis.

—Mr. Geo. Holmes is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia.

—Officer Baker is confined to the house with a severe attack of rheumatism.

—Miss Henry will give an afternoon tea at her residence on Eldridge street next Thursday afternoon.

—Demorest, what to wear, and patterns now ready, also Harper's Bazaar patterns, at Newton Bazaar.

—The local coal dealers have reduced the price of coal 50 cents per ton, since the close of the Reading strike.

—The usual monthly sociable was held at the Baptist church parlors, Thursday evening. There was a large attendance.

—The Glee Club and the Banjo and Guitar Club of Amherst college are to give a concert in Eliot Hall, March 31st.

—Mr. Henry Fuller is able to be out again, after being confined to the house for two weeks, with a threatened attack of pneumonia.

—It is understood that Mr. Gow has been engaged as musical pastor at the Baptist church for another year.

—The engagement was announced last week of Miss I. P. Miller, of Newton, to Mr. Louis Lannier Safford of New York.

—Mr. Frank L. Wilder has leased his house on Jefferson street, and his family will remove to Newburyport, where he is engaged in business.

—Several car loads of stone for the new Eliot church have arrived, and preparations are being made for beginning work as soon as the weather will permit.

—At the next meeting of Newton Lodge, A. O. U. W., the new quartet will make its first appearance, and two candidates will be initiated.

—The next monthly meeting of the Newton Bicycle Club will be held next Tuesday evening, March 13, at W. W. Stalls, 509 Tremont street.

—A weather map is displayed at the post office every day, and possibly that may have something to do with the atrocious weather we have had this month.

—G. P. Atkins expects to take possession of his new store in Bacon's block about April 1st. He will then have the best appointed grocery store in the city, as he already has the largest trade.

—Mrs. D. B. Hodzdon has recovered from her recent severe illness, and is again able to attend to the business connected with her new system of dress cutting and fitting.

—The second annual dinner of the "Photographers" will be given at the United States Hotel, to-night (Friday) at 6:30 o'clock. Mr. A. A. Glines is chairman of the executive committee.

—The handsome notice boards in Grace church, given by a member of the congregation after designs provided by Mr. W. P. Wentworth, architect, are greatly admired, and are found very useful.

—The vigorous little paper known as "Church News," distributed each month in the Episcopal churches in Newton, is to put out an eight-paged number for Easter, to be distributed on Easter Sunday morning.

—Don't make engagements for Saturday, March 31st, for the Amherst college boys are to be here. Those who attended the concert in West Newton last winter, will remember the uniform excellence of the performance.

—Mr. H. S. Crowell has sold his handsome new residence on Brighton Hill, corner of Washington street and Waverly avenue, to Mrs. Chas. A. Cox of Jefferson street, who will remove there this spring.

—Two young men were in town on Tuesday, peddling apples, which they sold by the barrel. They sold quite a number and one of the purchasers found the bottom half of the barrel filled with hay and stones. The police are looking for the men.

—Mr. Edward P. Weaver, representing the well known firm of Ellwanger &amp; Barry of the Mount Hope nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., is stopping at the Central House, and will look after their interests in this section.

—The attendance upon the Lenten services in Grace church is very gratifying. The chapel is open every day; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4:30 p.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 p.m. No service exceeds forty-five minutes in length.

—In the account given last week, no mention was made of the admirable sketch of the old church building, which gave a complete history of all the events connected with it, and the steps taken for the building of a new edifice.

—"The Motherhood of the Church" is to be the topic of the sermon on Sunday night in Grace church, by the Rev. P. W. Sprague of Charlestown. This will be the second public anniversary celebration by the Parish Guild. The occasion is likely to be very interesting. Every seat in Grace church is free every Sunday night.

—Monday evening, March 12, Post 62, G. A. R., will visit Post 56 at Cambridge. The visit is to return forty visits. At a good time is expected all the comrades of Post 62 want to go. Barges will start from the Upper and Lower falls at 6 p.m.

—The Episcopal clergymen of this state are to have a farewell service and reception in honor of Dr. Courtney before he goes to Nova Scotia. Dr. Shinn is one of the committee of arrangements. The time appointed is April 16th, in St. Paul's church, Boston. The consecration is to take place in Halifax, April 25th.

—The Newton Circle, C. L. S. C., met on Monday evening, March 5, a large number being present. The roll call quotations were from Emerson. The program for the evening was as follows: Piano solo, singing by a male quartet, essay on life and works of Washington Irving; reading, "A Country Church," talk on "Plan of Salvation" and a recitation entitled, "Nothing to wear." Closed with singing of gospel hymns.

—Thursday afternoon, Charles Ward Woman's Relief Corps, No. 96, escorted by members of Post 62, visited the Sol-

dier's Home at Chelsea. The start was made from Scoilay Square about 2 o'clock, and the Home was reached about 3 o'clock. The Corps was received by Gen. Cunningham and Quartermaster King, and they were shown over the institution. A few thoughtful ladies, believing that the old soldiers had not lost their appetites for good things, carried quite a number of loaves of cake and other nice eatables. The visit was a very pleasant one, and the members of the Corps was greatly pleased with the Home and its management.

—The annual meeting of the 8 o'clock Club was held at the residence of Mr. G. T. Coppins, Thursday evening. It was voted to go back to the former method, and have as officers only the secretary, the executive and membership committee. Dr. E. B. Hitchcock was elected secretary, and Messrs. Huff, Ensign and Coppins the executive committee. Two new members, Messrs. Eugene Pinkham and C. W. Davidson were elected. An interesting program of five minute talks was given.

—Captain Jack Crawford, who was present at the last camp-fire of Charles Ward Post, is to be given a testimonial in Tremont Temple, Boston, Saturday evening. He will be assisted by Senorita Beulah, the talented Mexican actress, and the Harvard quartet. The testimonial was tendered him by Lt. Gov. Brackett, Mayor O'Brien of Boston and other prominent citizens. There will be a large attendance of his Grand Army friends.

—Rev. G. S. Butters of Newtonville addressed the Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon, from 1 John, 1, 18. The large audience listened with undiminished interest throughout the discourse, which was made the more effective by illustrations both apt and striking. Next Sunday, a Bible reading and recitation exercise will be conducted by Vice-President Haskell, in which, it is hoped, all will feel a pleasure in taking part. The praise service, always so interesting, will be led as usual by Mr. Hugh Campbell, 3:45 p.m.

—There was a joint meeting of the Directors and Managers of the Wesleyan Home, held in Boston, Wednesday, the 7th, presided over by the President, Rev. K. P. Pierce. The report of the treasurer showed that while a most excellent use had been made of the money expended, the usefulness of the Home was greatly curtailed by the lack of funds. Renewed efforts will be made to increase the finances of the Home, and thus enable it to provide for a larger number of children. Donations of groceries, clothing, etc., will be highly received at the Home on Wesley street.

—The fourth entertainment Thursday evening at the Methodist church was a lecture by the pastor, Rev. Fayette Nicholls. His subject was "Some riddles in life," and was very entertaining and instructive. He answered the questions, "What shall we do with our eyes?" "What shall we do with our tongues?" "What shall we do with our money?" "What shall we do for amusements?" and "What shall we do with ourselves?" and abounded with witticisms and sharp hits on many of the follies of life and some of the sharp practices in business and was highly enjoyed by his audiences who followed him very attentively to the close. The closing concert will be one week from next Wednesday, March 21st.

—There is no question but that the national government ought to provide more liberally for Newton's post office. The amount now allowed for rent would not hire one of the smallest stores in Newton, and the postmaster has to make up the difference out of his salary. When a \$25,000 post office building is voted for Bar Harbor, and more expensive buildings for towns of less size than Newton, it is time for a combined effort, to secure more liberal appropriations for our post office. Have we not some prominent Mugwump, or Democrat of influence enough at Washington, to secure an allowance of at least a thousand dollars a year for rent? Newton will never give a Democratic majority until this is done, and probably not then, but still it would do no harm to try the experiment.

—The last of the series of entertainments by the Channing Literary Union was given in the Channing church parlor, Thursday evening before a large audience. Two plays were presented, the "Japanese Wedding" and "A Woman's Won't." The characters for the former piece were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone, Miss Angier, Miss Kenrick, Miss Clara Soule, Miss Jessie Soule, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Win Brackett, Mr. G. Angier, Mr. E. Angier and Mr. Walter Soule. In the latter play the cast includes Mr. Win Brackett, Miss Kenrick, Mr. Herman Soule, Miss Wells, Mr. Rowen and Miss Clara Soule. Both plays were a success, and the Union deserves especial credit for the fine entertainments they have given the past season. The music for the evening was furnished by Miss Owen.

—Mrs. Emeline F. Bridges died in this city on Saturday morning, after a life full of years and usefulness. She was the daughter of Jonathan Winslow and Mary Rogers and was born in Newton in May, 1807. Many of her ancestors for six generations were residents of Newt on, among them some of the first settlers of this place. Her father's side she was a descendant of Francis Eliot of Braintree, a brother of the Apostle Eliot. Through her mother she was a direct descendant of John Rogers, burned at the stake at Smithfield, in 1555. Mrs. Bridges was well known to many of the older residents of this city and was universally beloved and esteemed. The funeral service took place on Monday and were very simple. The interment was in the Watertown cemetery.

—Next Sunday evening, (March 11,) a discourse will be given in Channing church, by the Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary of the Divorce Reform League, on "The work in behalf of the family." Mr. Dike is well and favorably known as one of the most prominent representatives of the movement recently begun for the purpose of diffusing deeper and truer views of the importance of the family, as an essential fact in the moral and religious condition of a nation, and also for the purpose of averting at least some of the evils growing out of our divine laws and their law administration. No one is more competent to speak on the these subjects with authority than Mr. Dike, and all who are interested in the vital theme in which he proposes to speak, (and all should be,) are heartily invited and earnestly entreated to be present. The Churchman says of his work: "No more constructive reform work has been done in this generation, and its success, leav-

ing out the personal and divine elements in such undertakings, has been largely due to the fact that Mr. Dike has gone forward from the beginning on the principle that the individual does little unless he labors along the lines of the fundamental institutions of society.

### Newton Natural History Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held last Wednesday evening, being largely attended and of unusual interest. J. Wesley Barber, Esq., gave a very interesting description of the teredo navalis and its destructive work on wood in various locations. This little worm will, in a short time, completely honey-comb a piece of timber submerged in salt water. They will not work in wood above the water line. When they have bored upward to this turn, and go in the opposite direction. Wooden piers are so eaten that wharves and bridges crumble away, as happened last year at Baltimore, where a large party on a wharf, about to go on an excursion, were thrown into the water by the giving away of a wharf, and many persons lost their lives.

This little worm has been the great destroyer of ships, and many a noble vessel has gone to the bottom of the ocean, the result of its destructive work. It was to protect ships from these that metal sheathing was first used. A fine specimen of the honey-combing done by these animals was exhibited.

Mr. Barber then gave a vivid description of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, which he visited, describing the entrance and routes through this wonderful cavern, which has been formed by and through the agency of water. The various halls, rooms, passage-ways, &c., were described and the manner of the formation of stalactites. He exhibited several specimens of these which he brought from the cave. All of these specimens he presented to the society.

Prof. C. D. Woods of Wilbraham gave an exceedingly interesting and instructive paper on "The Atmosphere and its Movements." It was the first paper on this subject ever given before the society and commanded the closest attention of a large audience. Prof. Woods has evidently given atmospheric movements very careful study and investigation. He brought out a large array of facts and pointed them in a remarkably clear and even to be remembered manner. The atmospheric which in former times was supposed to extend to a height of 45 miles, is now believed to be several hundred, although at least one-half is supposed to rest within three and one-half miles of the earth. Its actual limit is not known. He described storms as movements of the atmosphere, whether or not accompanied by rain, hail or snow. The sun's heat is the cause of these movements, producing trade winds, whirl-winds, cyclones and tornadoes. The force and destructive power of these were portrayed, and instances noticed where great damage with loss of life resulted. In some cyclones men, animals and even buildings have been taken up and transported to long distances, sometimes dropping them almost uninjured. If a building chances to be in the centre of a cyclone it explodes outward as if blown open by dynamite.

Following this paper many of the audience gave personal or known experiences of cyclones and tornadoes which, to those entirely unacquainted with their force and power, would cause the belief that the far-famed Munchausen has come again to life by the score. These anecdotes were very amusing. The thanks of the society were presented to Prof. Woods and Mr. Barber. The large field of work which this society covers, and the valuable contributions brought forth should be more widely taken advantage by the citizens of Newton. It is earnestly to be hoped that some one or more of our public-spirited citizens will be long present to the Newton Natural History Society a suitable building for its lectures and now quite large and valuable cabinet.

### Woman's Relief Corps.

Charles Ward Woman's Relief Corps, No. 96, held their regular meeting at G. A. R. Hall, Newtonville. Thursday, March 1st, at 1:45 p.m. Members were present from all parts of Newton. The chairman of the Relief Committee made a statement of the work accomplished since December, which was very encouraging, and reflected great credit on the members of that

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS AND NO DEBATES.

His Honor, Mayor Kimball, called the board of aldermen to order at 7.15 Monday evening, in accordance with request made at the last meeting. City Clerk Kingsbury had recovered sufficiently to be present and read the records of the last several meetings. Aldermen Tyler, Johnson, Nickerson, Chadwick, Childs and Ward were present.

Business from the lower branch was disposed of in concurrence. The annual report of the board of health was referred to the committee on printing for publication.

On the recommendation of the chief of the fire department, James H. Sanders was appointed driver of No. 2 Hose, to fill a vacancy.

The New England Telephone company asked for a location on Crafts street, between Watertown and Clinton, and it was granted on recommendation of the Chief Engineer of the fire department.

## THE CITY SUED.

Notice was received from Thomas O'Sullivan's lawyers, that they had attached the goods of the city to the amount of \$1,000, and notifying the city that suit would be brought in the term of the Superior court, opening at East Cambridge on the first Monday in April.

Mayor Kimball said that the man who was injured walked out from Boston to serve notice on him. He thought his injuries must not be serious if he was able to walk so far.

## INVESTIGATING EXPENSES.

Mayor Kimball gave notice that he had appointed Alderman Chadwick, Ward and Childs, Councilmen Kennedy, Gore and Hunt, as the committee to investigate the expenses in the various city departments.

## BUILDING.

Alvin Houghton gave notice of his intention to build a dwelling house, 36 by 38, on Hillside avenue, Ward 3.

H. R. Wetherbee was granted a license for a stable on Centre street, Ward 6, having complied with the regulations.

## FIRE ALARM BOX.

Alderman Ward read a petition from residents of Ward 6, for a fire alarm signal box on Homer street, at the head of Cedar. The nearest boxes are now at the corner of Ward street and Waverly avenue, and at the Station House; referred to fire department.

Alderman Childs read an order, which was passed, appropriating \$625 for the purchase of five fire alarm signal boxes.

## POLICEMAN RYAN.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed, appropriating \$166, to be paid to Policeman John Ryan, for expenses he incurred in a suit brought for false arrest, and it was charged to miscellaneous expenses. Alderman Johnson said that the arrest was made at the order of the city Marshal. Mr. Ryan being sent to Lexington street to quell a disturbance, The man broke away and the officer fired a pistol over his head, to cause him to stop. The man got a Waltham lawyer to take the case up and attacked Mr. Ryan's property, and Attorney Cate, who acted for Mr. Ryan, advised him to make a settlement. The officer was doing his duty and the city could not afford to let him lose by it.

Alderman Tyler said that the police committee were unanimous in favor of the appropriation, and that it was the duty of the city to stand by its officers, when they tried to do their duty. The arrest was made for the young man's mother, and then she denied it, and his friends turned against the officer; he could get no evidence and so lost the case. The sum represented exactly what the case had cost the officer.

## THE NEWTONVILLE PARK.

Attention was called to the order appropriating \$1,000 for the purchase of land for a park in Newtonville, on condition that the residents raise the rest of the sum needed. Alderman Chadwick said that the condition had been complied with, and that the deed drawn up by City Solicitor Slocum, conveying the property to the city, was all ready to be delivered on the payment of the \$1,000.

## THE CITY DEBT.

Alderman Tyler presented an order authorizing the city treasurer to renew a note of \$23,000 for one year, from April 21, 1888. He said that it was part payment of an old town note held by the commonwealth, of \$46,000, which was bearing interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The sinking fund commissioners could furnish \$23,000 for its payment, from the appropriation for the city debt this year. The order was passed.

## CLAIMS.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed, appropriating \$500 for the payment of claims against the city, as they came up, and the money charged to miscellaneous expenses. Alderman Johnson stated that many claims could be settled better as they came up, without being made public. A similar order was passed last year and \$200 of the appropriation was still unexpended.

## MIDDLESEX ROAD.

A hearing was then announced on the proposed Middlesex Road, from Hammond street to the Brookline line, but as no one appeared the hearing was closed.

Alderman Nickerson presented a resolution, to the effect that if the road was properly laid out and constructed, without expense to the city, the property owners releasing the land and all claims for damages, it would be accepted by the city. He said that as the road was not built, it was thought best to withhold the order until it was, but the highway committee had an agreement signed, and the resolution was introduced to show that the city was acting in good faith.

## THE LATE DAVID T. BUNKER.

Alderman Johnson, from the committee appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Ex-Alderman David T. Bunker, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we learn of the death of our former associate, Ex-Alderman David T. Bunker, with feelings of deep regret,—that we held him in the highest esteem, for his genial character and sterling worth.

That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and hope the burden of this great loss may be made easier to bear through the loving care of our Heavenly Father.

That the clerk of the board be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

## WATER METERS.

The order appropriating \$3,500 for the purchase of meters was taken from the table, on motion of Alderman Johnson, and passed on motion of Alderman Nickerson.

The free use of the City Hall was voted to the West Newton Village Improvement Association, for one evening in March.

## WALTHAM STREET RAILWAY.

Mayor Kimball recommended to the board that the Newton and Waltham Street Railway Company be requested to relocate their tracks on Washington street, between Elm and Highland streets, as the present track interfered with public travel, and was a damage to the owners of property, who were unable to get into their houses from the street, on account of the water which covered the tracks and the sidewalks. The communication was referred to the committee on highways, after which the board adjourned.

## MILITARY DRILL.

DISCUSSED AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LYCEUM ON SATURDAY EVENING.

The High School Lyceum met on Saturday evening, President Morton in the chair. There was a good-sized attendance, although not as large as those on several previous evenings. The president announced that Miss Laura Coffin could not sing as had been expected because of a cold. Mr. Goodrich entertained the company with a piano solo, and Mr. John Cole gave a violin solo.

A bill for the restriction of immigration was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill providing for the abolition of military drill in the High School was read by the clerk, and came before the house for discussion. Mr. Cutler '86, proposed an amendment providing that after the beginning of the next school year, the battalion be divided into companies of 24 men each; the battalion to be commanded by the military instructor. The amendment meant in fact the abolition of the officers and not of the drill. The amendment was accepted by the mover of the original bill, but was objected to by the ministry and was not accepted by the house.

Mr. Strong, the introducer of the original bill, then took the floor in support of it. He claimed that the drill failed of accomplishing the purposes for which it was introduced in 1878, viz: An erect carriage, increased respiration and physical development. It was claimed that the officers were not a sample of the men turned out by the drill. The state law made the providing of free text books compulsory, yet it cost \$50,000 for one to take the successive offices. The school board had practically condemned the drill by making it optional in the third and fourth classes, for it would fail were these classes to drop out. It was claimed in conclusion that the boys drilled for the offices, that the distribution of the offices caused hard feeling and that it was not popular.

Mr. Greene, the prime minister, opened the debate against the bill. He said the drill was and had been popular for 10 years in the school. It had been introduced of late into Cornell, Bowdoin and a number of other colleges. The drill taught discipline, always a hard lesson, was good physical exercise, and a recreation, gave good figures and a knowledge of military science. It was true that all could not have offices, but one must learn to take the successive offices. The school board had practically condemned the drill by making it optional in the third and fourth classes, for it would fail were these classes to drop out. It was claimed in conclusion that the boys drilled for the offices, that the distribution of the offices caused hard feeling and that it was not popular.

Mr. Greene '90 claimed that the drill was the result of an effort to introduce something practical into our school system. But it did not make one more useful. The voting of a battalion to disobey its drill master was an example of military science. "Bismarck" is the subject of a frontispiece and a portrait from a bust; "Some Pupils of Liszt" are shown by Albert Morris Bagby to have demonstrated the master's power "in the shaping of great virtuosos." Benjamin Franklin, who has lately been a source of inspiration to biographers, is described by John Bigelow in relation to his "Home and Host in France;" the Lincoln History enters upon its most thrilling chapters in describing "The Fall of Sumter" and the "Call to Arms." Among the especial incidents of the war which are now finding a place in the magazine as a supplement to the battle series, none are more interesting than "Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison," described vividly and with the help of illustrations by Frank E. Moran. In his graphic account of "Russian State Prisoners," Mr. George Kennan endeavors to draw a moderately expressed picture condemning the extravagance of Stepinas, but even his moderation must affect American readers with a sense of the injustice and cruelty of the Russian political system. The details are ably filled and the illustrations of the magazine as numerous.

Mr. Pierce was of the opinion that the drill was the result of an effort to introduce something practical into our school system. But it did not make one more useful. The voting of a battalion to disobey its drill master was an example of military science. It was true that all could not have offices, but one must learn to take the successive offices. The school board had practically condemned the drill by making it optional in the third and fourth classes, for it would fail were these classes to drop out. It was claimed in conclusion that the boys drilled for the offices, that the distribution of the offices caused hard feeling and that it was not popular.

Mr. Whitmore '86 said that as an alumnus of the school he had an interest in the question. He believed that the drill was a decided benefit, giving an easy, erect and graceful poise, physical development, the habit of obedience to orders, respect for authority and ability to command. The trouble last May was that the discipline of the battalion was such that when they "kicked over the traces" they kicked together. There were undoubtedly faults in the drill, but there were in everything. Until some system of gymnastic exercise was possible, the drill should be retained and encouraged.

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## THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends: I find that some of you think the last letter, on our faith and hope, too succinct, especially in reference to our hope. But you must remember that this series includes only six letters, and hence can do little more than suggest. I especially urge you to use your concordances and text books, and thus follow up the thoughts presented. I have not brought these subjects into the prayer meetings for discussion, as it seemed to me that might lead to some heated arguing, which is always to be deplored. However, if there be any virtue in these things, I beseech you think on them most soberly. Moreover, I shall be glad to receive by mail any questions concerning themes discussed, and will try to find occasion to answer them soon.

Too briefly we have considered the past and the future, now let us turn to the present, always our chief concern. Faith in the historic Christ, hope in the prophetic Christ, love in the present Christ, all that is our theme, but the greatest of these is love. Love is eternal. God is love. Every one that loveth, is begotten of God and knoweth God.

I wish I might adequately set forth to you what seems to me the Scriptural conception of Christ and His church. Into this world-system of selfishness and consequent sin, God sent the Son of His love, to be unselfish, to be loving, to give Himself for other men, in order to win them from their selfishness, sin, damnation. Jesus was successful in this mission; He overcame the world. He alone of all our race bore consistent witness to the perfect truth of God. He alone possessed the spirit of God without measure. So death could not hold Him. By His resurrection, He brought life and incorruption to light. Thus was He the first fruits of them that slept, God's pledge to men of their glorious future. There is no uncertainty about this; it is a fact of human history, whereby He has given assurance unto all men. The race is potentially redeemed in Jesus. He has come and conquered. He will come again in victory, and the dead in Christ shall rise, to be with Him and like Him, a new humanity, with no sin and conflicts and tears, for the first things shall have passed away.

But meanwhile, what? Meanwhile, Christ, having all authority and power at the right hand of God, waiting till His enemies be made the footstool of His feet. Meanwhile, His people on the earth set their minds upon the things that are above, where He is. Christ in heaven, His people on earth, Christ in heaven, waiting God's time for the revealing of His glory. His people on earth waiting and praying for the same consummation of all things. But is there no bond between them? Do they hold no fellowship even now? Yes, a blessedly real one. The Lord in heaven and His own on earth are vitally one. Jesus is nearer to us now than He was to His disciples, when He walked with them in Galilee. The same Holy Spirit that was in Him He has put into our hearts. He is the head in heaven, we, the body upon earth. One spirit lives in both. He is the vine, we are the branches, in living unity. This is the spirit by which we cry, Father, even as Jesus said, My Father. Born of the Holy Spirit, abiding thus in Christ and He in us, we count ourselves citizens of heaven, partakers of the divine nature, dead to sin and alive unto God. As Christ was, so are we in this world. We are to be led by this spirit of Christ in us, and so show ourselves sons of God. This is the church, the assembly of holy ones, those who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit, the Holy Spirit. This church is the only Christ now on earth. Listen solemnly to His own words of prayer for this church. "I am no more in the world, and these are in the world. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. As thou didst send me into the world, even so sent I them into the world. I pray that they may all be one, even as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee, that they also may be in us, that the world may believe that Thou didst send Me."

This is the mission of the church, to perpetuate the memory of Jesus on the earth till He Himself shall come back into it. In a wider sense than is usually attached to the words, the church is to show the Lord's death till he comes.

The first fruit of His spirit in us, is love, which above all else, characterized Jesus Himself. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." "This is my commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you." So Peter afterwards exhorts "seeing ye have purified your souls in your obedience to the truth unto unfeigned love of the brethren, love one another from the heart fervently."

This is the very virtue that is absent from the world-system. Let us think clearly and practically about what we call the world. Christians of the pietist order are accustomed to speak of "the world," with a certain indifference, meaning all who are not church members. The New Testament means by this term, the world of men organized on the selfish principle, that is, every man for himself. Jesus antagonized this principle, saying instead, every man for his neighbor. His church is to be organized on this simple principle, which Jesus illustrated in His whole life, and most in His death, self-sacrifice for the good of others. The church is to exhibit here in the midst of this self-seeking world what Jesus exhibited to it, a new life by which alone men can ever be redeemed. The church is thus to anticipate that heavenly society, which shall exist when God shall have brought back His Son into the world. The fundamental principle on which alone every church-member is to guide his life, the very opposite of the principle which prevails among men generally, is to serve others, as Jesus served others. Take one of His own descriptions of the two systems, "ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you; but whosoever would become great among you shall be your servant, and whosoever would be first among you shall be your bondservant, even as the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many."

It is of such a church, girded with humility to serve one another, that I am to speak for these three Sundays. Of course, only fragments of the whole view can be put so briefly; the entire New Testament forms the complete picture. This morning, let us regard two aspects

of such a church as delineated by our Lord in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, the one place in which Jesus refers to the practical working of our church. These two may be termed the removal of trespasses and the forgiveness of trespasses. Both are deeds of love. We remove our brother's sin and forgive it, only because we love him and seek his welfare.

How then shall a Christian remove his brother's sin? Follow the directions of Jesus. "If thy brother sin, go, show him his fault between thee and him alone; if he hear them, thou hast gained thy brother; but if he hear thee not, take with thee one or two more, that at the mouth of two witnesses or three, every word may be established; and if he refuse to hear thee, tell it unto the church; and if he refuse to hear the church, let him be unto thee as the Gentile and the publican." This is according to the marginal suggestion of the Revised Version, and does not read, "If thy brother sin against thee, go show him his fault." The most ancient Greek manuscripts as well as the majority of textual critics, agree with this margin and omit the limiting phrase, "against thee." This teaches that every Christian is his brother's keeper, that one is responsible for other's sins as well as his own. Such mutual responsibility and helpfulness in the extermination of sin from the whole body, are certainly what we should expect in a body animated by the spirit of holiness and associated for the accomplishment of righteousness. Such a condition is everywhere assumed in the epistles. For instance, Paul to the Galatians: "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a trespass, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one." "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." And James: "My brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one correct him, he shall save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins." All this is so well accepted that the church covenant of our own, and most Baptist churches read: "We will exercise a Christian care and watchfulness over each other, and faithfully warn, rebuke and admonish one another as the case shall require." Such care is usually known as "church-discipline;" an unfortunate expression, because of the implied severity. My brethren, have you ever known a case of this Scriptural kind in the church? In one or two flagrant instances, something may indeed have been done; but you well know it is not the rule for one to tell another his faults. You have smiled incredulously, and treated me as sort of innocent enthusiast when I have preached this doctrine. Who dares to go to another and tell him wherein he has done wrong? And even if he does take this first step, who ventures further, and takes with him one or two more, that they may be witness to his labor of love? Indeed do you think it would be easy to find any one who would be taken on such an errand? And where in all your experience in a church member did you know these three steps to be faithfully pursued? I venture to say that if I longer being pastor, but only a private member like any other, were to begin this process among you, I should soon become more unpopular than I can well conceive. So far removed are we from that spirit of sincerity and love which is assumed in a Scriptural church, that the very mention of such methods strikes us as absurd and alarming. The fact is, we are scrupulously careful to mention no fault to a brother, lest we offend him. The rules of courtesy would be violated if you went to your neighbor and told him he was in the habit, for example, of stretching the truth, and you wanted to help him correct that sin. Did you ever think that the rules of courtesy are the outgrowth of the world-system, and are often based upon the axiom of that system, that we dare not be true and sincere with one another? We are all faulty, we are not? We all, at any rate, vigorously deny perfection, or ought to. Confession of sin is the starting point of a Christian life. That is the only truthful basis of human fellowship. We are sinners; why not admit it? Well, we do. But we are particular sinners. Why not admit that too? Well, we do that, but we don't want any one else to admit it. Why not? Do we not want to be cleansed of our sins? Is not that what we are Christians for, to purify ourselves even as Christ is pure? It is well known that one is blind to his own faults, which are very palpable to his friend. Why should he not welcome that friend's correction? Do we not see that this personal resentment, when one tells us of a fault, is an isolating, selfish, false habit? We desire to be true and to know the truth; yet we are angry with one who were to know the truth about ourselves. We desire to be free from all that hinders our co-operation with our brethren; yet we are outraged when our brethren come and tell us we are disagreeable. In nothing does the spirit of the Bible contrast with that of ordinary life more markedly than in this absolute honesty with respect to personal sins. It records that David was an adulterer and that the prophet told him so. We know that Peter cursed and lied, and that Jesus rebuked him for it. See how Paul was not afraid to quote names in his epistles. He was not as we, who are forever telling things, but with the warning, "Don't use my name; I don't want to be mixed up with it." But Paul says to the Corinthians, "Those of the household of Chloe have reported to me that you are quarreling," imagine the members of the Corinthian church hurrying away to Chloe's house to upbraid her. "Did you tell Peter all about us like that? You ought to have known better!" No, Chloe's did not know any better; she thought the party of the church of Christ was of more consequence than personal feelings. She lived in an age of the church when they were exhorted by their apostles: "Confess your sins one to another, and pray for one another that ye may be healed." She had been taught of that apostle who withstood Peter to his face, because he was to be blamed; who charged Timothy to reprove them that sin, that the rest also may be in fear; who did not hesitate to report, Demas forsook me, having loved this present world; and she might have heard of John who afterward wrote out with ink and pen that Diotrephes, who loveth to have the preeminence among them, receiveth us not.

There can be doubt that the New Testament teaches that the church keep itself pure from wrong. No hasty, severe, excommunicating action is enjoined; but the very aim of church-association is defeated and the essential nature of a church in Christ denied, if sinful men are allowed to proceed uncorrected. If any gathering of disciples is to exist, if individual Christians are not to live alone, then the repeated injunction of Paul, the chief organizer of churches in the New Testament, are to be faithfully heeded: "I beseech you, brethren, mark them who are causing the divisions and occasions of stumbling, contrary to the teaching which ye learned, and turn away from them." "I write unto you not to keep company, if any man is named a brother be a fornicator, or cove-

lous, or an idolator, or a railed, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one, no, not to eat." "Put away the wicked man from among yourselves." "Now, we command you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly. Yet count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother." It is manifest from this and much more that might be said, that the apostles believed in their Lord's teaching concerning the removal of sins from the church.

Notwithstanding such explicit directions from both Jesus and his apostles, our churches are not obeying in this regard. We do not pretend to do it. We say it cannot be done, that we have no business to go into a man's private concerns, that it would split the church all to pieces, etc., etc. I was told in so many words some years ago, when I presented to the committee of this church a case of flagrant business dishonesty, subsequently otherwise removed from us, that it would not do to go into a man's business transactions, there would be no end to our complications, if we did. I believe that is true, not specially of this church, but of every one I ever knew. Still, there is hope which shall yield the truth of God, or our practice?

Yet, again, it is said, all that is too severe for the spirit of love. That is attacking a man. Of course he will resent it and then you have lost your influence over him. O, but we are not talking about severity, but about truthfulness and righteousness. Love is that which "rejoiceth not with unrighteousness but rejoiceth with the truth." That is not love, it is a feeble sentiment that mocks the name of love, which tolerates sin in the loved one. The father who loves his son ciastens him. The brother who loves his brother will correct him, even as Jesus corrected Peter and the sons of Zebedee and Martha and his mother, and all whom he loved.

So, then, there can be no true church of Christ whose fundamental, axiomatic, controlling purpose is not this: The removal of all sins from all its members, the crucifixion of the flesh with its passions and lusts, conformity to the image of Christ, the bearing of the fruits of the spirit.

But the prosecution of such endeavors in any severe or critical spirit, would be fatal and unchristlike. And so the second part of our Lord's teaching in this chapter, must accompany the first. "How oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? Seven times?" No, says Jesus, but seventy times seven. Never stop forgiving him. As your Father in Heaven has forgiven you ten thousand times a thousand sins, so do ye. Every one from your hearts forgive your brother forever. My brethren, what does this mean? We say, when one has wronged us: We forgive, but we cannot forget; which means: We forgive only we don't. Forgive from your hearts, even as your Heavenly Father has forgiven you, else neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you. That is terrible! The former part of this chapter was hard, but this is harder. Let us not shrink away from this truth, or imagine that we fulfill it when we do not. Brethren, there can be no such word as insult in the Christian vocabulary. "Rules of honor" may answer for the world-system. Wars and strife may be normal there. But in this, the body of Christ, His church, where love dwells, hatred and resentment and the unforgiving spirit, must be banished. "Whereas there is among you jealousy and strife, are ye not carnal and walk after the manner of men?" This is a righteousness which cometh not of the law, not from any orders to obey, but the righteousness which cometh alone from the faith of Christ, the faith which worketh by love. This is the love which suffereth long and is kind, which envieth not, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil, endureth all things. The church is Christ on the earth, who, when He was reviled, reviled not again, when he suffered, threatened not, who suffered wrongfully, leaving us an example that we should follow His steps. O, my brethren, my beloved brethren, that is an example which makes our poor lives and all the spirit of them, show so mean and unworthy, that we falter and scarcely dare call Him Lord. When you are hurt, stung, insulted, outraged, wronged, treated with bitter injustice, what is your feeling towards your enemy? Is it that which Jesus had toward Peter when He heard him denying Him in his hour of desolation? He "turned and looked upon Peter." A look which sent Peter out into the night with bitter weeping, a look of love and infinite compassion. Can you and I pray for our enemies? Can we meet them face to face and only love them? No supercilious disregard or sense of superiority to insult; no affected or real indifference; but actual, heartfelt love, as to one who is a brother in sore need, a brother-man tempted as we are ourselves! Can we be like this, from Paul: "The Lord's servant must not strive, but be gentle towards all, forbearing, in meekness correcting those that oppose themselves; if peradventure God may give them repentance unto the knowledge of the truth and they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil?"

Now, my brethren, combine these two in the church's work, the pursuit of righteousness in the spirit of forgiving love. Is that altogether ideal? If so, it is the New Testament ideal; and, if we are Christians, not rejecting the New Testament as our standard, it is our ideal too. The only thing left for us to do, is to strive to make it real. And that is not impossible at all. The one prerequisite to accept it as the thing to be done, then we shall do it, or prove ourselves no lovers of Christ.

To be sure, such a procedure will effect an immense change in our methods and habits. Much that we now keep hidden away as too private for the public eye, in the sacred privacy of the individual soul, as we are fond of saying, will be revealed. At first blush, that seems shocking to you, indecent, and all that. But that is the dictate of the world-system, concealment and consequent hypocrisy. Why should there be anything in my life, anything whatever, that you, my brother, should not know? For what purpose do I wish to hide it? Because I should be ashamed to have it known? Then am I doing what I ought to be ashamed of, or, do I hide it because it is my own business and nobody's else? But that expression, "my own business," is based on the idea of the world-system, namely, that a man belongs to himself, and not on the idea of the Christ-system, that a man belongs to others. In the day that is to come—notice it is always called a day in contrast with this present night, in that day there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed. But the church is to anticipate that day, shining now in the world as lights of truth and sincerity. That is the significance of such words as these: "Putting away falsehoods, speak ye truth each one with his neighbor; for we

are members one of another." And these: "Putting away all wickedness and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as new-born babes, long for the spiritual milk which is without guile, that ye may grow thereby unto salvation." Only on such a basis of all personal faults, shall we be able to pray for one another that we may be healed. So shall we be a people for God's own possession, to show forth the excellencies of Him who called us out of darkness into His marvellous light.

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MADISON BUNKER, D.V.S.

## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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TELEPHONE NO. 7009.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCE.

The question of school superintendence for country towns is again before the legislature, and is being warmly advocated by Secretary Dickinson of this city, and by some other members of the State board of education.

It is argued that only this is lacking to make the country schools equal to the carefully graded schools in the cities, but the difficulty lies in the conditions which surround these schools, and even the best system of superintendence could do little for them. There are in many of them almost as many classes as there are pupils, the attendance is irregular, the teachers are poorly paid, and a superintendent could only advise and make suggestions, the value of which in many cases would probably be more than doubtful.

The difficulties encountered by the teachers would not be lessened, and the money for the superintendent's salary would be better employed in increasing the compensation paid to the teachers, and so securing those more capable of doing good work. Very much more depends upon the teacher than upon the superintendent, and such an official is only of practical value in keeping the complicated machinery of the graded schools in cities and large towns in running order. Secure a good teacher and there is no need of a superintendent, and the best of superintendents will not make a poor teacher do effective work.

The country schools are many of them doing quite as effective work at the present day as the carefully superintended schools in the cities, and their pupils are generally quite as intelligent, and have fully as good a grasp of the elements as in the more complicated city schools. We have known instances of pupils, sent from the city schools to one of these country schools for a year, and on their return they were promoted to a year in advance of their former classmates. The scholars were neither exceptionally bright nor the country school exceptionally good, but they had had more of a teacher's time than could have been given in a class of forty. The city schools are excellent, but progress depends upon the duller members and not upon the bright ones.

The strongest argument advanced against the plan, is that the country districts are not eager for it. So far as heard from they doubt its practical value, and in the absence of any demand, it is hardly wise to saddle any such expensive plan upon the State. It is proposed to create some forty new offices, at a yearly expense of \$30,000 or more, and the benefit of such a system of school superintendence is doubtful. Theoretically it is admirable, but like most theories, it is liable to become of doubtful utility when reduced to practice. Judging from the strong opposition the measures has met with in the house, it is not likely to pass this year.

## CONGRESSIONAL GOSSIP.

It is reported on good authority that Congressman Burnett does not desire a renomination, and there is a rumor that he will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is interesting and, if true, may lead to a lively contest in this district. The Republican and Democratic vote are so evenly divided that each party will be under the necessity of making the best possible nominations. It is disagreeable,—for the politicians, but as neither party can succeed without the independent vote, there is no avoiding it.

If, as is predicted, the Democrats should put up some such leading Mugg-wump as Mr. E. B. Haskell, only the best of nominations on the other side could prevent their winning. The Norfolk county papers are proposing any number of candidates, and it is certain that no one man will have a walkover in the nominating convention. In such a contest, if Newton only sends a united delegation, their influence would have an important effect upon the result.

This district is fortunate in one respect, it is not a pocket borough, and it probably numbers more conscientiously independent voters than any other district in the state. The candidate who meets with their approval is sure to win, and it only remains for the Republicans to present such a man.

## A RECENT CONVERT.

The Boston Journal has really ventured to have an opinion in regard to a national issue, and it warns the Republicans in congress that they will commit a grave mistake in merely opposing the

Democratic tariff bill, without offering some better measure of their own. The Journal says that "the crafty enemies of protection are trying to make it out that the Republican party, as a party, is uncompromisingly opposed to any changes in the existing tariff, whether made by friends or foes." It might have added that some of the so-called Republican leaders, both in and out of congress, are doing all that they can to give color to this charge, and they have been ready to accuse any one who asserted that the tariff needed revision, of being a "free-trader," etc. The Journal has not been altogether innocent in this respect, but it is a favorable sign that it has at last awoken to the necessity of the Republican party taking a definite stand in favor of tariff revision, and it looks as though there was to be a gratifying change of front on this question. When a Republican candidate for congress from this district said in his letter of acceptance, that the present tariff is the acme of human wisdom, the Journal can hardly blame "the crafty enemies of protection" for their accusation. To allow the Democratic party to go before the country as the only party in favor of revising the tariff, would be a grave mistake, and lead to certain defeat. Now that the Boston Journal has joined the ranks of the Tariff Reformers, some of the extreme protectionists will be left in a very lonesome position, for the Journal would not take such an independent step without being assured of its being in accord with popular sentiment.

## UNPLEDGED DELEGATIONS.

The cry for an unpledged delegation to Chicago is not meeting with entire favor. It is all very well to send delegates who will vote for the candidate likely to get the most votes, as Senator Hoar advises, but that is not the program that has heretofore been followed in Massachusetts, nor the way in which she won her former prominent position among the states.

Those who stay at home ought to have some voice in the matter, and their opinion of the leading candidates should be given in such an emphatic way that the delegates may have something to guide them in the confusion of a national convention. No man should be elected as a delegate unless his views are known and approved by his constituents, and then, if he is a man of wisdom and judgment, he can be trusted "to work for the candidate who will secure the most votes."

By the time it is necessary to choose the delegates public opinion will have crystallized, and it will be an easy matter to decide upon some candidate who is especially favored by the voters of this Commonwealth. To send delegates, who are only pledged to vote for any candidate who can be elected, or who they think can be elected, is bringing our national politics down to too low a plane. The Massachusetts delegates would in such a case have as much influence as those from Arkansas or any other state, where the one who bids highest can have them. Massachusetts should send no Flannagans to Chicago.

**SENATOR HAWLEY'S** charge that the eight-hour law for government employees is pure demagogism is certainly not far from the truth. Why should government employees be required to work only eight hours, when all other workmen have to work ten hours? Why should men in the employ of the government be made a favored class, and why should they be prevented from working more than eight hours if they wish to do so? This, as Senator Hawley says, is an interference with the natural right of a workingman, and comes under the head of pernicious legislation. It must have sounded rather strange to hear Senator Hoar quote against the courageous senator from Connecticut the name of John Stuart Mill, as a profound thinker, and a man whose views are to be admired. An honest desire to better the condition of the laboring man would command respect, but when legislation is made merely a dodge to catch votes, it becomes demagogism. It is refreshing to find a senator who has the courage of his convictions.

**REPRESENTATIVE WALWORTH** of Somerville does not believe in allowing political parties to pay poll-tax, and he is making an active effort to have such a pernicious practice prohibited by law.

The civil service examination for the position of agent of the Board of Health and for positions on the police force is advertised to be held at City Hall, on March 14th.

## Woman's Board of Missions.

A large number of the Newton ladies attended the annual meeting of the Suffolk branch of the Woman's Board of Missions on Wednesday, at the Central Church at Jamaica Plain. The branch has received \$16,107 this year, which is over \$2,600 more than last year. Musical selections were given by Mrs. F. T. Gross and Mrs. J. B. Goodrich of this city, and addresses were made by Mrs. S. W. Schneider of Constantinople, who told of the great success of the coffee house work in that city. Mrs. Frank Wood and Mrs. S. B. Capron of India, Miss Koka, a young Japanese lady, who is now studying the kindergarten system at Cambridge, was present, and in the name of her relatives across the water, thanked the board for its mission work, which has done so much good in Japan. The auxiliaries told of their satisfactory work abroad. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. L. F. Warren; vice-presidents, Mrs. D. N. Bell, Mrs. F. E. Clark, Mrs. S. E. Daniels; Mrs. Loring Johnson, Mrs. W. E. Murdoch; secretary, Mrs. J. Sturgis Potter; Mrs. Frank Wood, Mrs. C. E. Billings, Miss E. Tolman; treasurer, Miss Myra B. Child; auditor, James E. Leach.

## Shirts to Order.

Those who desire stylish, comfortable and serviceable shirts should apply to E. Blackwell, Thornton street, Newton, who will fill all orders satisfactorily. Once patronize him and you will become a regular customer. See advertisement in another column.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

## SOME POINTS IN MRS. LINER'S LETTER

## DISCUSSED.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

I have read with much interest and attention Mrs. Linder's carefully prepared articles on the Newton schools, and have looked in vain for some reply to them. It cannot be, I hope, that the people of Newton do not appreciate her evident desire to awaken an interest, and by calling some defects to notice, to have them remedied. It is so much easier to go on, trusting to time to set mistakes right, than to set one's shoulder to the wheel, that I too, have refrained from expressing an opinion, hoping some one else would do it, who could perhaps speak more convincingly than I; but now the time has arrived for me to speak. Let me say at the outset that I have the largest sympathy for and interest in the teachers, for the very good reason that before I came to Newton to live I had spent several years in the school room. I also have the utmost sympathy for the parents, having reared with tolerable success a boy of at least average activity, with certainly a due amount of that mischief which seems to be synonymous with the genus boy. So much for my fitness to speak to, or for both classes named. There is no question but that there are defects in our schools, and one of the most glaring is the inadequate supply of proper and progressive apparatus in the grammar schools. If I am rightly informed the grammar schools of our city are not as well supplied with actually necessary articles, as are those of most the towns around us. Of these things, however, I do not intend now to speak, but I wish to take issue with some of the deductions to be drawn from Mrs. Linder's article in the last issue of THE GRAPHIC. The old time "master" by inference, she would seem to hold up as more admirable than the present. Now, while by no means able to class myself among the "ancient" citizens, I can remember when many a "master" in Boston was little better than a "flogging machine," when a good-sized book or other missile would whiz through the air, aimed at some delinquent small boy, and when the children feared and hated the cowardly tyrants whom they outwardly respected. I know all were not of this stamp, but by far too many were. Candidly, are not the "masters" of today, as a class, at least the equal of the "old-time masters?"

I know a number of teachers in different parts of Newton, and I very much question if any "feeling of irresponsibility" ever troubles them; on the other hand, I should say they were overburdened by a feeling of responsibility, and that largely occasioned, not by any fatal lack on the part of the master, but by a far more fatal lack on the part of the children of Newton, and that is, an entire want of respect for place, person, property and law. It is a fact to be regretted, but it cannot honestly be gainsaid. I have not yet lived long enough in Newton to become accustomed to this lack; it shocked me at first, it makes me tremble for the future now. One of the most humiliating recent instances of this want of respect for place or person occurred on Feb. 14th last past. Prof. Goodale of Harvard College was invited to deliver a course of lectures here, and, no doubt, expected to address an audience of intelligent, cultivated ladies and gentlemen, and the few who attended the last lecture, great annoyance was occasioned, partly by outside, but belonging to good Newton families, who bombarded the windows with beans, and otherwise disturbed the audience, and insulted—yes, insulted—the eminent scholar, who at the time was our guest. But why multiply instances. The readers of THE GRAPHIC can supply them from their own knowledge. Are these things the fault of the teachers and masters? It is indeed true that "you must have a source higher than your top;" also "that the direction must be drawn from a superior source or there will be no good work," but let me ask you seriously, will you put any master or teacher in your own place, O parent? The "superior source," in every case, must be the parent. Have we any right to bring children into the world and not do for them everything possible to prepare them to act well their part in the battle of life? Gascoigne says: "A boy is better unborn than untaught," and says Emerson: "Boys and girls who have been brought up with well-informed and superior people show in their manners an inestimable grace." That we have such children in our midst, it delights me to say, but they seem to be so outnumbered that Newton children are regarded by others as disrespectful, rude and lawless. "Tis true, "tis pity; pity 'tis true!" Now what is to be done? how can we remedy this existing evil? For that it rests with us, no mother in Newton can doubt. Let us ask ourselves a few questions, remembering that "example is better than precept." Do we ever thank them for their interest in and labors for our boys and girls? Do our children always hear us speak of them respectfully, and do we always insist that our children shall speak not only to, but of their teacher with respect? Do our children ever hear any adverse criticisms of their teachers, or the school system, or the methods of teaching in us? Let us be right in these matters, and then, (if we have teachers and masters worthy of our confidence, if not, let their places be supplied by such as are,) far better than the system of espionage practiced in Springfield as outlined in Mrs. Linder's letter, let us see if the admirable plan suggested in a recent editorial in the GRAPHIC will not tend more surely to bring to, and retain with us teachers of acknowledged ability. The plan suggested was so sensible and simple that it is a wonder no one has before referred to it. The annual increase of salary until a maximum is reached, which would be an object to work for, and an incentive to do ever better and better work. I've thought much of the matter since its suggestion in the GRAPHIC, and am convinced that it would work well, and in the end be the truest economy to the city. Assistants might start at a minimum of \$500, increasing \$25 every year till a maximum

of \$700 is reached. It would take nine years to reach this maximum, which would be a sufficient object to aim at. Place all assistants who have faithfully served the city for ten years or more at the maximum, and others at their corresponding rate, and a step would be taken in the right direction. The same method to be pursued with teachers and masters in all the schools. Something must be done for our children; we surely do wish them to become good men and women, and to do their best always. Teachers of Newton, you are engaged in a great and responsible work, and there are many parents who thoroughly appreciate the good you do, and who give you hearty sympathy. O, parents of Newton, we will labor for the good of our children, let us brush bravely, let us smart neither time, nor trouble, nor expense to make our schools all that they should be, our boys gentlemen, our girls gentlewomen, that should we be asked by the Great Master: "Is it well with the child?" we could unhesitatingly reply: "It is well." S. P. K.

March! April! May!

In these months all humors slay.  
Lest your blood become impure,  
And disease hard to cure.  
Your feeble system shall attack,  
And pains severe your body rack.  
You long, you sigh for rest and ease  
These fearful sufferings to appease.  
I'll tell you where it can be found,  
In Ingalls' pure Mandrake Compound.

—The Wesleyan Glee Club gave a concert at Lasell on Saturday evening, March 10. On next Tuesday evening, the Orphean Club, under the direction of J. W. Davis, and assisted by Mr. Dunham, tenor, of Boston, and J. Wallace Goodrich, pianist, give the third concert of the year in the Lasell Gymnasium.

## MARRIED.

WANDLESS-BRUCE.—At West Newton, March 2, by Rev. O. D. Kimball, Mr. Andrew James Wandless and Miss V. Gertrude Bruce.

NESTOR-A. THORPE.—At Newton, Feb. 29, by Rev. H. F. Titus, Miss Emeline A. Thorpe and Charles G. Newcomb.

## DIED.

LEARY.—In Newton Highlands, March 5, William Leary, aged 14 yrs. 6 mos.

BRIDGES.—In Newton, March 3, Mrs. Elmeline Freeman Bridges, aged 80 yrs, 9 mos. 26 days.

PENDERGAST.—In West Newton, March 5, Mrs. Pendergast, aged 68 years.

GARRETT.—In Newtonville, March 3, Mrs. Catherine Garrett, aged 32 yrs.

CHICK.—In Newtonville, March 2, Alva M. Chick aged 29 yrs, 12 mos. 8 days.

CROSS.—In West Newton, Feb. 29, Helen B. Cross, aged 6 mos.

SCOTT.—In Newton Centre, March 1, Mrs. Nathaniel Scott, aged 34 yrs, 11 mos. 19 days.

BROUGHTON.—In Auburndale, March 4, Mrs. Nancy Broughton, widow of the late Nathan Broughton, formerly of Marblehead, aged 80 years.

LLOYD.—In Newton Highlands, March 5, William Lloyd, aged 14 yrs. 6 mos.

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## NEWTONVILLE.

Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury has gone to Kansas for a few weeks' stay.

Take one of Dyer's cash cards. Five per cent. discount for cash.

The engagement of Mr. H. F. Sylvester to Miss Carrie Rugg is announced.

Miss Ella Macomber has resigned as a member of the Every Saturday Club.

There will be a sermon for the children Sabbath morning at the Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Briggs and Miss Annie Briggs, have gone to Washington on a Raymond excursion.

A. Simeone & Co.'s fruit store is doing a lively business, as he keeps a full stock of the choicest fruits.

Miss Amy Shapleigh entertained eight little girls on Thursday afternoon, the occasion being her 8th birthday.

Mr. Colton has put up handsome new signs this week, and he is also making preparations for the base ball season.

Miss Hawkes, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Denison, has returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. W. F. Kimball's condition remains about the same, but no marked improvement is expected for the present.

F. D. Shaw has opened a stationery store in the post office, and circulating library, and is agent for the Troy laundry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stover are enjoying a delightful trip south, and are now tarrying at Old Point Comfort and Washington.

The Woman's Relief Corps, accompanied by Charles Ward Post 62, visited the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea Thursday.

Officer Bosworth extinguished a fire on Thursday in the barn of R. J. Parker on Washington street, before any damage was done.

A Boston Globe reporter was covered by the highway men in a ledge on Murray street this week, looking for items. Superintendent Fuller can give particulars.

Mr. George Keyes hurt her foot quite seriously a few days ago, by hitting it against a piece of furniture, while moving about the house.

Joseph Brown has removed his watch-repairing business to West Newton, where he has for some time had a store in the post office.

Next Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Butters will lecture upon "The Romance of the Early Church," the second in his series of four upon Methodism.

The recent exhibition of Ross Turner's work at the gallery of Doll & Richards, was very largely attended, especially by connoisseurs and art students.

Mr. Alvah Chick died last week of consumption, aged 29 years. The funeral services were held at his mother's house on Washington street last Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. A. White and Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., officiating.

Those interested in Amherst College, and there are so many students from Newtonville at that institution the number ought to be large, will be glad to hear that the Glee Club and Banjo and Guitar Club, in all 25 members, are to give a concert in Eliot Hall Saturday evening, March 31.

The Howe Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, will give a concert in the Central Congregational church Wednesday evening, March 14th. The following will appear: Mr. Stutson, humorist; Mr. Cornish, reader; Mr. Endicott, tenor; Mr. Allison, pianist; Mr. Ashenden, bass; Mr. Bow, violinist.

The Goddard had a fine musical and literary program Tuesday evening, which included a piano solo by Mr. A. H. Bassett, a reading by Miss Emma Sibley, a song by Miss Perry of Dorchester, readings by the Messrs. Boyden, a song by Mrs. White and a piano duet by Mrs. L. M. Ryder and Mrs. A. P. Curtis.

The monthly sociable of the Methodist church was held at the residence of Mrs. S. C. Carter on Washington Park, Thursday evening. A very enjoyable time was had. The special attractions were a fine bass solo by Chas. A. Soden, a song by Mrs. Gilman, reading by Miss Carrie Gilman and piano duet by Mrs. L. C. Carter and Miss Carter.

Hon. William Clafin was seventy-six years of age Tuesday, and the Massachusetts Club will appropriately observe the event by a reception in his honor at Young's Hotel at 1.45 p.m. on Saturday. Governor Clafin will probably be present during a portion of the afternoon, and a gathering of more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

At a meeting of the directors and managers of the Wesleyan Home of Newton, held in Boston Wednesday, appropriate resolutions were passed in memory of the late Rev. L. R. Thayer, D. D., who was vice-president of the Home and one of its most active supporters. He was a man of excellent judgment and will be greatly missed from the management, where his wise counsel had been of great assistance to his associates.

The regular monthly meeting of the Universalist church was held in its vestry Thursday afternoon and evening. The ladies' parlor and the vestry have lately been carpeted and present a fine appearance. Handsome draperies separate the stage from the auditorium, and the general attractiveness of the rooms caused a large company to attend. The entertainment was furnished by the "Lend-a-Hand" club, and was a success.

A piano solo by Miss Hart was given by Mr. and Miss Metal and a solo by Mr. Bradshaw and music by the Newtonville Club, consisting of banjo, tambourine and bones, concluded the evening's enjoyment.

The citizens of Newtonville are to be congratulated on securing the piece of land at the junction of Walnut and Crafts streets and Liwood avenue for a park. The citizens in the vicinity of the Park subscribed \$2000, and the city \$1000, the balance being donated by Mr. Towne, the owner of the land. It will be a great ornament to this part of our city, and is something that every resident of Newton will take pride in, as it adds another to the many attractions of our city. The committee request that the subscriptions be sent in before March 20th, as an immediate settlement must be made to secure the ownership of the land. Remittances should be made to Mr. J. O. Smith, Newtonville, or 87 Summer street, Boston.

The Newtonville Woman's Guild has had the pleasure of presenting to the public, during the past week, two uncommonly good things of their kind, the lecture upon Jerusalem by Dr. Selah Merrill of Andover, a strikingly novel and interesting presentation of the subject from a new point of view; and the concert by Miss Gertrude Harris Cooke,

assisted by such eminent talent as Miss Gertrude Edmonds, Mr. Ricketson, Mr. Nash, Mr. Giese and Miss Sadie Holmes, the reader. The satisfaction expressed with both these entertainments has been gratifying. The Guild will meet with Mrs. Whiston on Highland avenue, Mar. 13, Mr. E. P. Call will read a paper on "The Journalism of To-day." Mar. 27, Miss Annie P. Call will give Miscellaneous Readings at the house of Mrs. C. F. West. There will also be instrumental music. Members are reminded that each one may bring a guest on payment of ten cents. April 3rd, Miss Carrie Hunt will address the Guild on the subject of "Education among the Mormons."

The C. S. L. C. met at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Soden Monday evening. The evening was devoted to the study of Longfellow, and tableaux representative of some of his works were given. Miss Fannie Page read a paper on the life of the great poet, followed by a very pleasing tableau of "Hiawatha's Wooing." Miss Minnie Page gave a song, "Death of Minnehaha," very acceptably. Three tableaux, representing the "Courtship of Miles Standish" were very tastefully given. Mr. Chas. Davidson reading from the poem the portions referring to the tableaux as they were shown. Mr. L. C. Carter contributed the vocal selection "The Bridge," after which was shown the tableau, "The Spirit of Poetry." Mr. W. S. French reading from the poem. Mr. Butters read the "Story of Evangelie," which was illustrated by three very pleasing tableaux. Miss Carrie M. Matson presiding at the piano during the scenes, and Mrs. Gilman furnished a song. Miss Lizzie Allen gave a vocal selection, while the tableau of "The Happiest Land" was produced. A scene from "The Village Blacksmith" was very forcibly given. Rev. Mr. Butters reading, and a quartet furnishing the music. "Mother's Ghost" was the next representation. Miss Allen favoring with a piano solo. The "Hanging of the Crane" by Mr. and Mrs. Butters was the most successful tableau of the evening and was heartily received. "Night," represented by Miss Nellie Simpson, was a fine tableau, and the entertainment closed with the tableau of "Aurora," the parts being taken by Misses Matson, Page, Gilman and Blodgett. The C. S. C. is to be congratulated on the deserved success of the evening.

## WEST NEWTON.

Mr. G. H. Fiske and family have moved to Winthrop, Mass.

Mrs. Fred. Freeman has gone to Albany, Ga., for a few weeks.

A. L. Gordon is offering some great bargains in woolen blankets.

Mrs. L. H. Felton and Mr. Herbert L. Felton are in Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Chas. Robinson, Jr., and wife have gone south for a few months.

Mr. J. L. V. Tyler has moved into Dr. Crockett's former residence on Washington street.

The returns of the Red Banking company of the Congregational church amount to \$62.

The Educational Club will be addressed this afternoon by Mrs. R. M. Hassett, subject, "Florence."

Mr. Dunbar of Westfield, appointed judge or the Superior Court, is a son-in-law of Mr. George A. Walton of this place.

Dr. Crockett has been quite sick with congestion of the liver, but is now much improved and able to be out again.

Mr. J. H. Nickerson is building a new house in the rear of his brick block, as a residence for the janitor of the building.

Officer Libby extinguished a brush fire on Greenwood street, Sunday night, which had caught from sparks from a locomotive.

There was not a quorum present at the meeting of the board of health Tuesday afternoon, so no business could be transacted.

The Baptist Society held its usual monthly sewing circle Wednesday afternoon, with supper served and entertainment in the evening.

Rev. Francis Tiffany entertained the Unitarian ministers of Cambridge and vicinity, Monday afternoon at his residence on Perkins street.

An elaborate program of music for Easter is being prepared for the services at the Baptist church. Several selections by a male quartet may be expected.

There was a pleasant service in the Congregational church last Sunday afternoon, when 23 were received into membership. A large congregation were present.

Mr. C. A. Potter, buyer of handkerchiefs, linens, etc., for Houghton & Dutton, sells from New York for Europe on the Circassia, Saturday, March 10th, on business for the firm.

Rev. O. D. Kimball entered upon the sixth year of his pastorate with the Baptist church last Sunday. During this period he has welcomed 72 persons into the membership of the church by baptism and 38 by letter.

City Clerk Kingsbury was before the legislative committee this week, to protest against cities being included in the law requiring lists of assessed polls to be published in August, as they are already required to publish such lists in July.

Mr. J. L. Stone and wife postponed their trip until Wednesday of this week, when they left for New York, accompanied by Mrs. T. A. Flew. They will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and may go to Old Point Comfort.

The Unitarian church will give a parish sociable next Wednesday evening in the church, to which the Baptist and Congregational churches will be invited. The entertainment will consist of a concert, followed by a supper.

In the police court the past week there have been four cases of intoxication, one of assault and battery, one of larceny, and four boys were up for violating the Sunday law by playing cards in the woods near Cork city.

Garden City Lodge, K. of H., received a visit from the Waltham Lodge Tuesday night, and were entertained with Xylophone solo by Mr. Hobart, recitations by Mr. M. F. Lucas, and a fine supper, served by Caterer Dill.

West Newton has not forgotten the concert given in City Hall last winter by the Amherst College Glee Club. The college boys have arranged for a concert at Eliot Hall, March 31st, and they will give another musical treat to their last year's patrons.

The usual exercises of the Sunday School of the Unitarian church were omitted last Sunday, and Judge Park of Newton, who was present with his class to pay the school a visit, occupied the hour by a happy and instructive talk with the children.

The regular meeting of the Auxiliary Society connected with the Unitarian church was held Wednesday evening, a largely increased number in attendance, in response to an appeal from the pulpit in its behalf, setting forth the object and aim of the society.

Mr. Asahel Wheeler received a pleasant surprise visit from a few of his neighbors Tuesday evening, the anniversary of his 71st birthday. Mr. Wheeler's present robust health, and vigorous constitution give the promise of another addition to our list of centenarians.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Sewing Society was held in the Congregational church parlors Thursday afternoon. The usual supper was served, and Mr. Drew entertained them in the evening by one of his happy talks on China, Music and a pleasant social time occupied the remainder of the evening.

At the Unitarian church this (Friday) evening, there will be a Sunday school festival, and charades will be presented from subjects taken from the old testament, subjects which the school has been studying the past winter, under the superintendence of Miss Louise Imogene Guiney.

The annual report of the chief of the fire department is out, and contains the portraits of the chief, Mr. Henry L. Bixby and the assistant chief, Mr. Ranlett. Mr. Bixby has been connected with the Newton fire department for 30 years. In 1873 he was appointed assistant chief, and in 1879 chief, which position he has filled ever since.

The Woman's board of the Congregational church held their monthly meeting Monday afternoon, a large number being present. The subject was, "Micronesia," and many of the members took part in the discussion. The board was represented at the meeting of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1886, where he has since been a student in the life class. The painting which won for him the second prize is called "Bad News," and shows a lady in a light costume, leaning back in a chair; disappointment is pictured in her face as she holds in her hand a letter which has just brought her "bad news."

Judge John C. Park of Newton paid a visit to Lasell Seminary on Tuesday, March 6, and talked to the young women for half an hour at noon upon the Com-munists and the Anarchists, explaining the difference between them. The former wish property divided by law so that all can get a share, while the latter intend to get it any how they can. The speaker went back to the earliest time, when Cain tilled the earth and Abel tended the flocks, to show how property was acquired, and how afterward fair exchange of commodities was made, leading to trade. He made it very clear that unless the rights of ownership were respected in property no one would be willing to work to acquire possessions. Judge Park illustrated his remarks by many happy references to events of history, which he himself has personally known. The pupils enjoyed listening to him as they always do, and after dinner some of them had the privilege of conversing with him in the parlor, and with Mrs. Park also.

On Thursday evening, Mar. 8th, a pleasant social entertainment was held in Auburn Hall, under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society, and the immediate direction of Messrs. G. M. Fiske, G. L. Chandler and W. H. Blood, the officers of the society for this year. The enter-tainment was given by home talent, assisted by Miss Breed and Miss Lena Breed, "cello; Mr. George Pickard, flute; Miss Annie Plummer, piano, 2, Reading, "Flying Jim's Last Leap," Miss Carrie L. Bourne, 3, Schumann, "Two Grenadiers," Mr. W. Cole, 4, Recitation, "Farmer Stebbins at Ocean Grove," E. W. Spurr, 5, C. N. Allen, Chanson and Moskovsky, Serenata, Mr. Fred Plummer, 6, "De'sperance of 'Le Reb'rend Quacks Strong,'" Miss Bourne, 7, "The Bedouin Love Song," Mr. Cole, 8, "Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas Pie," Mr. Spurr, 9, Hosmann, A Trio, Miss Breed, Miss Lena Breed, Mr. Fred Plummer.

The Amherst College Glee Club sings at Eliot Hall March 31.

The new bowling party of the Gamma Zeta is on March 14th, at the N. B. C. House.

A pretty ladies' tea and reception was given by Mrs. Charles P. Darling on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Blodgett has purchased land on Central street, adjoining Capt. Ranlett's, and is to build during the spring.

Mrs. Henry Churchill entertained a number of friends with progressive euchre on the evening of March 3rd.

Miss Blanche M. Noyce, who has been teaching the district school at Wrentham, Mass., is at home for a month before the spring term opens.

The fourth supper and sociable of the year was held in the Congregational chapel on Wednesday evening. The usual large number was present.

The 6's held their regular meeting on Thursday afternoon with Miss Plummer, Miss Wallace and the Misses Borden, who were the guests of the afternoon.

Mrs. Nicholas Broughton died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. H. E. Waite of Fern street, on Sunday, aged 86 years. The funeral service was held noon on Thursday.

Messrs. Johnson & Keyes have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Johnson will carry on the business of the Johnson & Keyes Express company. Mr. C. A. Miner is settling up the business of the old firm.

The Retreat Club holds the next regular meeting with Mrs. Brush, when the evening will be spent in progressive whist. The club is rehearsing a play entitled "The Shakespeare Water-cure," to be given during the spring in Auburn Hall.

Mr. Henry L. Haskell of the Mass. Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children, is expected to address the Sunday School at the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 6:30, and will make some very interesting statements regarding the work of the society.

—The Rev. Father Torbert of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston, will preach at the church of the Messiah next Tuesday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Wells of Newton Lower Falls on Thursday evening, each service to begin at 7:45.

Rev. Francis Tiffany will give his second lecture on "Venice" at Lasell Seminary, on the evening of March 21st, to begin at 7:45 o'clock. Miss Hattie Pierce, daughter of Rev. B. K. Pierce, D. D., of Newton, will speak on "Burns" March 14th, at the same hour.

There are registered at the Woodland Park Hotel this week, Miss Smith, Wellesley College; B. R. Wilson, Boston; F. W. Hunt, Boston; Mrs. T. A. Bigelow, Boston; Mrs. Francis Morris, N. Y.; W. C. Emerson, M. D., Boston; W. J. Denver, Boston.

Auburn Hall, for the first season since it was built, has been used quite extensively for dancing parties this winter, though the floor is not of the best and the pillars and registers are objectionably placed. The invitations are out for two leap-year dances during the coming week, both of which it is expected will be unusually pretty parties; the young ladies of the village use the hall on Thursday evening, and the married ladies give a card party and dance on Monday evening.

Two companies for military drill, with light-weight wooden guns, have

been formed in the Lasell Gymnasium, to be under the instruction of Capt. Benyon of the Claffin Guards. Though perhaps it is a peculiar innovation, it is thought that it will be correspondingly successful, as the young ladies will take especial interest in it, as something entirely novel, and it will give more constant training in the art of good walking and erect carriage than they would otherwise have with only the regular Gymnasium practice.

—Auburn Assembly, No. 142, R. S. G., held a largely attended meeting last Monday evening at Auburn Hall, at which time the membership was increased by nine. The charter, which was to have closed at this meeting, will remain open two weeks longer, (Monday evening, March 19,) on account of the absence of Superior Deputy Burr. Medical Examiner Burr has promised to be at Elliott W. Keyes' drug store Saturday evening, March 17th, to examine any who wish to make application for membership. A large number of applications are expected for next meeting, Monday evening, March 19.

—The winner of the second Charles Toppan prize at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts this year is Mr. M. H. Bancroft of Auburndale. After graduating from the high school at Newton he entered a technical school in Boston and graduated in 1886, when he received the appointment of Professor of Drafting at Swarthmore College. He entered the Academy of Fine Arts in 1886, where he has since been a student in the life class. The painting which won for him the second prize is called "Bad News," and shows a lady in a light costume, leaning back in a chair; disappointment is pictured in her face as she holds in her hand a letter which has just brought her "bad news

## MEASURERS OF TIME.

THEY ARE BORN, GROW OLD AND DIE.

In the childhood of this century my natal hours  
I date  
From eighteen hundred six, to eighteen eighty-eight.  
These years have flown, nor can recall their fate  
Nor youthful follies, nor mistakes of age relate.  
Life is a tangled web—the warp from God receive,  
Our daily life, our motives, are the wool we weave.  
How oft doth vice entice, into the tempter's snare;  
How few the golden threads of duty enter there.  
How silent, yet how sure, the threads of good and ill combine,  
To stamp the web, thus woven, in the loom of time.  
Old age, now thoughtful, hopeful, comes with shuffling tread,  
Too late, alas, laments the fiber of the web.  
This we regret—regrets are vain—duty yet survives  
And hope in mercy cheers the remnant of our lives;  
God's blessings still abound His mercy ever sure,  
We humbly wait His will and humbly Him adore.  
My friends, my kindred and my neighbors all in words of heartfelt cheer,  
I greet you from my stand point, my eighty-second year;  
May long years leave you in health, in truth delighted,  
Your evening years grow calmer, your evening sun more bright,  
GEORGE S. MENDELSON,  
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 14th, 1888.

## THE FIRST SMILE OF SPRING.

(Translated by Anna E. Brackett for the Boston Transcript.)

While men are running here and there and jesting one another,  
And hunting for some special little thing,  
Marten and jolly wolf, spite of all his storm and bluster,  
Is working for the opening of the Spring.

What the hurried, tired-out throng of men are wrapped in idle slumber,  
He is tip-toeing round in night and cold,  
Ironing out the collars of the little Easter daisies,  
And carving at their studs of yellow gold.

Then through the silent vineyards and beneath the orchard branches,  
Like a bird in the softest shoes you please,  
With a powder-puff of swan-down, he is covering with hoar frost  
The tresses of the brown old almond trees.

And while Nature, too, is fast asleep, or stirring on her pillow,  
And the garden is deserted, as you think,  
He is down there, lacing up the emerald velvet corslets  
Of all the little rosebuds, white and pink.

And all the while he's sowing the snowdrops in the  
And the violets in the edges of the wood,  
He is whistling new softeggs for the blackbirds  
Who are listening.

And down along the brookside, where the water-cress is growing,  
And the timid deer is drinking as he stands,  
The silvery little bubbles of the lily of the valley He is sitting from his sly hidden hands.

He is tucking down the strawberry green grasses,

That he has left it there, all blushing to be seen;  
And smoothing out the creases of the crumpled folded leaflets  
In the tree buds for your shady summer screen.

Then when all his work is done and his little reign is over,  
Not even then he passes sad and dumb,  
But calling, as he turns his head towards April's silent threshold,  
"All ready now, my darling! You may come!"

## BETTY'S ROMANCE READING.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

"It's of no use, Betty. And we'd best say no more about it." And Rhoda gave the wheel-chair an impatient shove, and then rolled back again.

"We can't help thinking. And I was in hopes—but, there, it serves me right, counting upon advantage from any one's death. It's ill thinking for dead men's shoes."

"Uncle James wore carpet slippers, Betty."

"Which accounts for our shabby remembrance," said the pretty Betty with a laugh that showed her little teeth, even and white as grains of rice. "The idea of a man's giving all the money he had to an Art Museum, and leaving all his connections, who haven't even enough to get along with by means of pinching, residuary legatees to—some household rubbish! It's laughable; that is, it's lamentable! I wish Uncle'd sell it."

"She couldn't sell it; except the old chairs and tables and chests of drawers, and those we'd like to keep ourselves, and sell these modern things of ours instead. She tried all the dealers on the old engravings, and those little black daubs of paintings, and they would have none of them. And now she thinks she didn't."

"She hadn't any right to. They're ours."

"Yes, Uncle James left the engravings to me with his love, and all the other pictures to you."

"Thank him for nothing," said Betty, wheeling a curtsey and picking out her last crisp. "I wouldn't give them house room except that they are just the thing on those dark old walls, so long as Auntie has made up her mind to move in there. You can't make out much of anything in them, and so, at any rate, they don't offend."

"Uncle James used to think a great deal of them," said Rhoda, suspending her crochet-needle a moment. "I've seen him sit before them for hours and stare at nothing else. Old associations, I suppose. His grandfather, the Holland merchant, brought them from Holland some time or other, you know."

"Old associations!" said Betty, turning this way and that the worn breadth of silk which she was working on. "He wasn't that sort of a person. If he had cared for old associations, he wouldn't have left his brother's wife and—at least—what relation in the world are we to Uncle James? or to his brother? At any rate, we're people connected with him, and he knew it, and he used to seem to love us. But, now I see that if he had really cared for his brother, or his wife, or that wife's nieces, he'd have left us enough of his property to keep us from hard work."

"Uncle James believed in work, Betty."

"Well, I don't; and I know more about it than he ever did. Perhaps if we had been Heydekers instead of Greys!"

"But Auntie thinks it's all right. She

thinks Uncle James could do no wrong. And she wants to move at once into his house and cease paying rent here. And she thinks she shall renew her youth there where she went to live as a bride."

"And if Uncle James had only done his duty, I might be going to live as a bride there, too. But now—oh, long before Rob and I can marry we shall be as gray as Auntie is now, sha'n't we, Rhoda? It's all very well for Auntie to talk; she married when she was seventeen, and wasn't haunted by a vision of herself so old and faded that her lover wouldn't know her. Just think—Rob and I have been engaged a whole year now; and for all I can see we shall be for fifty years more!"

"You shouldn't have been so previous—precious, I mean. You're only twenty now."

"Horrible fate, to be pretty and poor, and in love and helpless at twenty!" And Betty actually shuddered, as if, instead of being quite tolerably happy, she saw the rack before her. "Well, she said, gravely, "perhaps Uncle James knew best; for if I had any sort of fortune I should give it all to Rob for his business enterprise, whether we were married or not, and if he lost it, we should be no worse off than we are now."

"It's charming," said Betty, looking about her in Uncle James' garden, a couple of weeks later—"it's bliss! but somehow it's fairy-land without the fairies. Of all the unexpected things I never did expect to be domiciled in Uncle James's old den. But here we are better or worse, and the rest of our lives, I fancy. It seems mean to come into his home feeling as I do about him, tho'. But if I had any proud spirit to indulge, I couldn't indulge it and leave Rhoda to stay with Auntie all alone; and Rhoda without any use of her feet, and I without any practical use of anything. Whatever in the world made you choose such a good-for-naught as I am, Rob, to be your wife? I don't know any way in which I could earn my salt at extremity, unless I went out to service or into a shop; and Auntie wouldn't listen to that if I wanted to, and so we are to scrape along here on little or nothing, as we used to do in the town. But it's a sweet sort of a place, isn't it, Rob?"

"A place like a dream," said Rob. "It was a quaint and unique place, at any rate; an old colonial house of a single story, with court and wings, of such age that the moss grew upon the many roots, and surrounded by old-fashioned garden-grounds overflowing with sweet-scented honeysuckles that made a network over the casements of half the disused rooms. And within-doors the low ceilings, the big fire-places, the rooms opening from each other with wide doors, the antique furnishing, the dark yet faded blue-green coverings, the strange old china ornaments and dingy paintings, all made it as picturesque and quaint as it was without."

"If only one had something to live on, one could live very happily here, couldn't one, Rob?" continued Betty.

"There, Rhoda, that's enough. Don't go on; you only say something blasphemous presently. And as for this affair of Betty's, you can't expect me to be profoundly interested in her marriage with a young man whose loftiest ambition is to make buckets. Where did you lay down that book you were reading to me? What was it? 'The Heavenly Life.' There isn't much of it here." And the poor little crippled Rhoda proceeded to clear her throat and do what she could to bring the heavenly life nearer.

"Well, said Betty that night, when Rob came again, and sitting on the terrace stairs together in the soft moonlight they were now wrapped in bliss and now bemoaning their fate—"we might be worse off. I couldn't exist without my Rhoda any way, and Rhoda couldn't of course without me. She's my balance-wheel, my make-weight, the carrier of my common sense, all the common sense I have!"

"But something you read about, isn't it, Rob?"

"Rut somehow it never seemed so during your Uncle James's life."

"That was because we felt no freedom here, and spoke under our breaths with asthma and death before us, and all youth and brightness bartered out or kept down. I suppose I ought not to grumble that he left us no more; he wasn't our own uncle, you know; and it was very good of him to give Auntie this, and it saves her the rent. But oh, if he had only said to himself: 'There's Rhoda, a helpless cripple, and a lovely creature, without a penny; and there's Betty—she's a fine girl, and she's to marry the finest fellow in the country; I'll make do with the common sense, all the common sense I have!'"

"The uncommon sense is good enough for me," said Rob.

"And it's summer and evening and moonlight and we're young and well and alive, and that's a great thing. It's a great thing just to be alive, isn't it, Rob?"

"I don't know," said Rob, lapsing into gloom. "Uncle James who sees the whole world go by him, and youth, his only capital, slipping out of his possession like heads of a broken thread, doesn't feel it say a thing to be alive."

"But capital—money—isn't everything," said Betty.

"It's enough on the want of it is enough, to make an everlasting barrier between us, to keep us apart forever."

"Not really—not really and altogether apart, you know. Here we are side by side in this delicious moonlight, with all the sweetheats of the roses round us, and—hark! I do believe—that's a belated thrush or something. Oh, isn't the evening? Now what if I made moan because that isn't a nightingale? Yes, youth and life, and your true-lover's arms. I don't know if I want anything better. To-night, at any rate, I feel content. Aren't you contented, Rob?"

"No," said Rob, frankly. "This is the present moment; there are a great many other moments—future moments—when I shall long to have you beside me, and you won't be there. I should be very sorry to overlook the forlorn fellow of those future moments just because the fellow of these present moments was happy."

"Oh, you're getting in too deep for me!" And it doesn't reconcile me to my fate," continued Rob, "to think that if I could only raise twenty thousand dollars I could go into an assured business that would let us marry to-morrow."

"Isn't there any way we can steal it, Rob?" asked Betty; and then they both laughed like children, and presently Betty ran into the house to play him a little mad Tarantella, he following to say good-night.

"Betty, Betty, how do you dare to speak so about Auntie?"

"I don't. I shouldn't of course, if I wasn't ready to confess in the next breath that she is the sweetest little old dried rose that ever was, with all her fads and follies—you'll be just like her, Rhoda, when you are her age. Your very name means a charm. I don't know."

"Auntie never brought you up to speak of her in this disrespectful way!"

"Auntie brought us up!" cried Betty. "We brought her up. And on the way she does us credit; doesn't she now? And she is just as willful as most spoiled children are!"

"Your tongue is running away with you, Betty. What is that that interests Rob so?"

"Studying those little black daubs of paintings. Can you make anything out, Rob? Come, let's go out doors; we shall never be young but once, and the roses only blow in June, and the south-west wind in perfectly delicious, and there's a full field of bobolinks at the foot of the garden;" and seizing Rob's arm, she whirled him out and away, he not quite

so gay as she, since under no circumstances could Betty be really unhappy.

"I must say," murmured the aunt, in question, something later, sitting at her window and observing the two young people in the garden, throwing back her cap-strings with an air of throwing off trouble, and gently waving her fan as if she were dismissing responsibility—as if I must say I am afraid our Betty is perfectly indequate. Any one would suppose she really wanted to be married."

"If she didn't, what would she be engaged for?" asked Rhoda shortly; for Rhoda was in the state of most of those sisters who, quite agreeing with neither party, have the ill fate to be ground between both. "I dare say it would be very agreeable to her to leave her aimless round and be with Rob all but continually, and make her life complete. But as long as I am an incapable, and you are another, little Auntie, and we need her oversight and care and company, and have only just enough money to get along with at a pinch, without adding Rob and the future to our family, why, she has nothing to do but to take it out in talking."

"It's very indecate in her, tho', to be all the time talking about it before us, with no regard to our feelings; very indecate in another sense from my first statement, to be making us see that we are now."

"Come across what?" asked Rob; and then in a moment he saw what it was. "Oh," he answered, "in a house full of them."

"Full of treasures, then," said Adolph. Full of Dutch paintings worth many times their weight in gold. Dutch paintings, sir, and of value, if I'm not mistaken. If I know anything at all this is Gerard Douw; and the mate to it sold in Europe ten years ago for forty-five thousand dollars."

"Nothing but a whistle could express Rob's feelings first of surprise and then of disbelief. "This square foot of dark nothingness!" he cried.

"Nothingness! It is crowded with value! And if it weren't for it were only the whim's value and not the picture's, what are you keeping fortunes for locked up in things like this? Where did it come from? How did you come by it? Let me see the others! A house full of them? You are like a new Aladdin then, with a garden full of jewels to gather when you will. Take me to them, now, out of hand!"

"It's wicked! It's outrageous! It's abominable!" cried the aunt, an hour or so afterward, wringing her hands in a nervous alarm. "The moment your uncle is out of it, tearing down his house about his ears, stripping his walls of what he saw on them, his life long, robbing the whole house of its character! We may as well let it all go then, and live again in our frame box in the village. If they're good for anything, she cried with vigor, "they're good for us to keep! If your uncle James wasn't an angel of the Lord he'd return and visit you!"

"Well, he is an angel of the Lord and can't," said Rhoda.

"Uncle James was a thrifty soul, Auntie," cried Betty. "If he had known there was a fortune in these bits of squalor, he'd have had the fortune long and left it to the Art Museum. But he left them all to me, not having anything else he could do with them but make a bonfire. And they're mine, and there not going to stay mine an hour longer than I can help. Do you think we can afford to keep a gallery of Dutch masters in the house when we can't afford to keep a dog?" They're going over as soon as soon as Adolph Vreimann can take them. And when I can give you a check-book, and a carriage and a pair of your own, you dear little absurd woman, you will be perfectly satisfied, and we won't have to have the chromos on the walls," and she gave her aunt an impudent hug, that set the cherished cap awry and made the good old lady cry out that too much love was as bad as none at all, and she did wish Betty had some moral sense and looked before she leaped, and all the rest.

"Oh, Auntie!" cried Rhoda, "when that check-book is really yours, just think how you will enjoy taking Mrs. Delong to drive, and what can't you do in your missionary class?"

"Yes, Auntie, dear, you can send a parson to every little darkey in Tahiti, and when they send you their photographs in return you will never miss the Dutch pictures on the wall—in six months the photographs will look as if they grew there just as the paintings do now. Oh, they shall go!"

"And they did go in the next steamer with Adolph.

"That's the last of them!" said the little ad. "You'll never see paintings nor price of the paintings again, and you only care about them because they're beautiful," said Rhoda, lapsing into gloom. "Uncle James who sees the whole world go by him, and youth, his only capital, slipping out of his possession like heads of a broken thread, doesn't feel it say a thing to be alive."

"It's enough on the want of it is enough, to make an everlasting barrier between us, to keep us apart forever."

"Not really—not really and altogether apart, you know. Here we are side by side in this delicious moonlight, with all the sweetheats of the roses round us, and—hark! I do believe—that's a belated thrush or something. Oh, isn't the evening? Now what if I made moan because that isn't a nightingale? Yes, youth and life, and your true-lover's arms. I don't know if I want anything better. To-night, at any rate, I feel content. Aren't you contented, Rob?"

"No," said Rob, frankly. "This is the present moment; there are a great many other moments—future moments—when I shall long to have you beside me, and you won't be there. I should be very sorry to overlook the forlorn fellow of those future moments just because the fellow of these present moments was happy."

"Oh, you're getting in too deep for me!" And it doesn't reconcile me to my fate," continued Rob, "to think that if I could only raise twenty thousand dollars I could go into an assured business that would let us marry to-morrow."

"Isn't there any way we can steal it, Rob?" asked Betty; and then they both laughed like children, and presently Betty ran into the house to play him a little mad Tarantella, he following to say good-night.

"Betty, Betty, how do you dare to speak so about Auntie?"

"I don't. I shouldn't of course, if I wasn't ready to confess in the next breath that she is the sweetest little old dried rose that ever was, with all her fads and follies—you'll be just like her, Rhoda, when you are her age. Your very name means a charm. I don't know."

"A light," said Rob. "Maybe a light; some broad backs; a chair rail; perhaps a flagon, perhaps a face—but face of the hostess I don't know. But a certain something—a harmony, balance, color, that has a charm. I don't know."

"You're really discovered something, then," said Betty, winding up her Tarrantilla with a little trill of laughter. "No one else ever did; altho' Rhoda says Uncle James used to sit before it and try. The discoverer can always claim the discovery, can he?"

"In the name of his sovereign," said Rob, gaily. "Then you shall have the little black

daub, if it isn't yours by right divine as discoverer, I'll make you a present of your sovereign's right."

"Betty! What! Dismantle the house!" cried her aunt, the withered rose on her cheek flaming into a bright red.

"I'll put something of a great deal prettier there, Auntie dear, a chroomo, and some of your works on velvet. Rob is going to carry that home as a keepsake, I never had anything to give him by way of a keepsake. Shall not a man do as he will with his own? or a woman either?"

But Rob quite

**THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.**

THE SUBJECT OF PROFIT-SHARING DISCUSSED BY REV. DR. CALKINS AND OTHERS.

Quite a large audience assembled in City Hall Monday evening to listen to the discussion on profit-sharing. President Allen occupied the chair, and after a piano solo by Miss Nettie Fleming of West Newton, introduced to the audience

REV. N. P. GILMAN

as the lecturer of the evening. "The labor question," said he, "is the great question of the present day. How to solve the problem is not for me to say, and I shall not be so bold; as to think that any one remedy is going to settle that question, but I ask you to listen to one plan, which is not a whimsical system, but a plan to bring together the working man and the capitalist. I ask you to consider with me the somewhat new subject of profit-sharing. When there is a strike, as there is to-day, the first thing that people say is, why don't they arbitrate it. This is the simple Christian and common-sense way of settling the question, and I have nothing whatever to say against it, but what we want and what we need, is something or somehow to prevent these strikes. Arbitration cannot do this, but is simply a method by which the strike can be equitably settled after it has begun. Many thinking workers and men, and there are a great many of them, say that the capitalist is the enemy of labor. Let the workingmen in a large mill, say, dispense with their manager. Let them manage themselves, take the whole responsibility of it, and have all the profits to themselves. It seems very pleasant to contemplate. If it could only be done. The capitalist says, I will take all the risk, bear all the responsibility of the business, and you shall work for me at fixed wages and good pay. That is what co-operation means to some people. What they propose is, to do away with the employer, who comes and employs the capital and the men. He is the brains and the skill of the whole establishment, the one person who understands the working of the business. Dispensing with brains cannot be done in any business. It requires at the head a man of deep thought and great ability, and through him is work supplied to the men. Let him be removed and the whole concern would be a complicated mess. Statistics show this plainly, that where there is a skilful man at the head of an establishment, its profits are larger than one with no man at the head of the non-capitalist plan. An illustration can be had in the case of LeClair, the famous house-painter and interior decorator. In France was born to poor but respectable parents a boy, who, when he was old enough, was sent into the fields to work, after getting a very common school education. He was dissatisfied with his lot and when but 17 years of age set out alone for the great city of Paris, where he apprenticed himself to a house-painter. He was an energetic young man of good habits and principles, and had made the most of his limited education. He took a great liking to his new business and was very successful, people saying that he had no superior in the whole city of Paris. After a while he accumulated enough money to start in the business for himself, and with the increase in trade more men had to be employed, until he had in his employ quite a large force. When about 35 years of age he began to think what he could do to help the laboring class, to give them better pay, and when they were unable to work, to have a pittance on which to live. He was a man of a philanthropic turn of mind and this matter troubled him for years before he began to take action on it. One day talking to a friend he said, "I am not present, so that it would have to be up to the friends from the audience."

Mr. Godfrey said that he had been very interested in the subject, and thought that it was not only for the interest of the employee, but the employer, that the profits for the year should be divided. There never was a strike in America to the great commune in Paris. But how did that commune affect LeClair's business. The men stood side by side and fought against it and came out grandly in the end. I hope that many corporations in this country will adopt this system of equality and profit sharing.

President Allen said that the speaker in the negative, Mr. Geo. L. Lovett, the only man in the city he could find who would take that side, was not present, so that it would have to be up to the friends from the audience.

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Mr. W. E. Plummer thought the system was very well in theory, but in large companies he did not see how it could be carried out. Supposing that the company lost money one year, would the employees work for nothing the next year to make up the loss. How to provide for this is one of the greatest obstacles to the system.

Mr. Sheldon said it was a great gratification to him to hear the lecturer and Mr. Calkins talk so forcibly from facts; he had always been interested in the theory of share business profits. The plan suggested would be a grand solution if it had not been found impracticable.

It is required that the employer should be a philanthropist with a great amount of both power and wealth every employer that has the essential.

The capitalist should give to every man a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor, so that he will be enabled to lay aside a reserve fund, and be able to manage for himself as an independent man. The system was inconsistent and could not be carried into effect.

MR. GILMAN  
and instead of losing a cent, gains a larger return in money and peace of mind. It is good business, I insist, in moral and Christian respects. I do not believe that every employer should say what should and what should not be done, but here is a chance for fraternity, good will, peace, and for the best interests of all. It is carrying the golden rule into a little further practice.

Mr. Gilman's remarks were well received, being frequently interrupted by applause.

After a reading by Mrs. Maria Laughlin, President Allen introduced

REV. WOLCOTT CALKINS

the speaker in the affirmative, on the question for discussion, which was then read:

Resolved, That the present wages system should be so modified as to admit the employee to a share in the profits of the business.

It is a great pleasure, said Mr. Calkins, to listen to the subject as it has been so eloquently presented by the lecturer. It suggests a remedy for strikes by making combinations perpendicular instead of horizontal. The great trouble now is that everything is horizontal in position. If there was some way to combine every one and every business, then there would be no trouble. For instance, take the great strike in Boston last winter, between the horse railroad corporations. If the question had been between any one company and another, it would have been settled easily. The combination that has been presented stands in the employer, the overseer and every one connected with the business. It is for the mutual benefit of all. I have had some recent opportunities to watch the experiment in actual operation in France. I went into several establishments in Paris so as to watch the various systems of profit sharing there practiced, and I can command and concur in everything that Mr. Gilman has said. The profits in one foundry are not distributed in money, but each man is given stock in the concern equal to the amount of money due him. In that way the men work in time members of the firm, with so much stock to their credit. Hotels have been built for them, and in the course of a few years the men will have the ownership of the business themselves.

Mr. Calkins then gave some illustrations of the working of the system in other factories.

On the whole, the LeClair system is the most pertinent. It combines all of the men in one great firm as it were. America has injured itself already by not beginning the system. By an absolute equitable sharing of the profits, every man receives his portion, no matter for how short a time he has been employed. If a man earned \$400 in the course of a year, he would have \$100 added, making \$500 as his remuneration for the year's work.

LeClair paid 50 to 75 per cent to a man in his employ, and this system caused a sort of aristocracy to spring up among the workmen, and it forms the kernel or centre as it is called of the business. That they actually elected members of the firm from among themselves seemed almost incredible, but it is true nevertheless. A man who was a workman with a salary of about \$1000 per annum, was unanimously elected a member of the firm, which really means a fortune of from \$20,000 upwards. I think that the lecturer was a little too sanguine in saying that it is of great profit to the managers. In LeClair's case, probably under the system he was working, had he lived, he would not have been worth anything in time, but the men would carry on the business with the capital furnished by him at the start. I am glad to see that the Boston firm has adopted the profit sharing system, but it will need a longer and larger practice before it can be rightly and readily adjusted.

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thought that either the last speaker or himself misunderstood the question. He did not think it would be such a difficult thing to do to look down the pay roll of the Waltham Watch Company and see how much was due to each person. If a man works faithfully he loses nothing in the end. Faithfulness is what helps a man. Mr. Houghton knew one place in Bridgeport where the system had been successfully tried. He said he spoke largely from theory, but very practical theory. When one is doing less than he ought, he feels mean. You can get more work out of a man when he is given something to work for than you can if he has nothing beside his wages the year round. There is no sharing of profit and losses. A non-capitalist cannot do anything. He cannot say, I share the loss with you, and you share profits with me next year.

MR. GILMAN  
wanted to say a few words for information. He had not given any objections to the system of prophet sharing, as he wanted the speakers in the negative to bring them out. The limitations to this system are many. He held that experience shows that in some cases it does not

apply. The objection regarding loss sharing was not worth the time taken to give it. How does a business man in a woolen mill, one of the hardest examples of the system, act. He runs along three years on big profits, the next three years they are less, and the next four years he hardly makes anything. How does he manage it? The first six years he puts by a reserve with which he tides over the four bad years to come. A workman does share the loss, as he receives no bonus, and he has been putting some by for an emergency. He knows that the employer is honest and he is glad to help him if he can. The kingdom of God, as our friend Mr. Godfrey puts it, is not adapted to business yet.

Mr. Gilman was sorry Mr. Plummer had left the hall, as he wanted him to hear what he had to say. He blamed no one for objecting, as not one person out of one hundred knows what profit sharing is.

Mr. Sheldon said he could compliment the speakers in the affirmative on their fairness, but back of that the experience of a man who had been around quite a good deal was that in such an affair the manager could make the investment better than the workman. The great curse of America at the present day is the consolidation of great concerns—the power that has crushed so many honest men out of a good living. The firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., crushed out many smaller stores, and their proprietors are now in the employ of that great store as commission salesmen.

The workman has as much right to say what shall be done with his money as has the boss. Take a big railroad company; how are they going to share their profits with the men. Big corporations are hurting our country. American people are even more capricious than the French.

Mr. Houghton said that the employer suffered no loss, and that the workman gained something. The company he referred to as having adopted the system he could not recommend, as it was engaged in the manufacture of corsets.

Mr. Norton said he would not undertake to cope with the moral side of the question, but was in sympathy with the last speaker.

Rev. Mr. Gilman closed the debate by saying that the great object sought for was to make workmen more ambitious, and more interested in their work, and to look out more closely for the interests of their employer.

**NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.****List of New Books.**

Argies, M. [The Duchess.] Marvel.	62.675
Ashton, J., ed. A Century of Ballads; collected, edited and illustrated in Facsimile of the Originals.	57.199
"My scheme was to give a general idea of the ballads of the century especially illustrating the social life and manners of the times in a way such as could scarcely be learnt from contemporary books or diaries."—Intro.	
Ayrton, W. E. Practical Electricity; a Laboratory and Lecture Course, based on the Practical Definitions of the Electrical Units.	102.331
Beard, W. H. Humor in Animals, a Series of Studies in Pen and Pencil.	105.236
Bellamy, E. Looking Backward, 2000-1887.	65.566
The hero falling asleep wakes again in Boston after 113 years and finds people contrasting the past with their present.	
Boardman, G. D. The Divine Man; from the Nativity to the Temptation.	92.494
Broadley, A. M. How we Defended Arabi and his Friends; a Story of Egypt and the Egyptians.	74.190
Bryant, S. Educational Ends; or the Ideal of Personal Development.	103.455
An Inquiry into the development needs of the production of standard and characteristic types.	
Dawson, J. W. The Geological History of Plants. [International Scientific Ser.]	103.453
Diaz, G. M. Byburi to Beacon Street.	63.662
Fisher, G. P. History of the Christian Church.	95.366
The author has wished to exhibit the relations of the history of Christianity and of the Church to contemporaneous secular history, and also to present a truly comprehensive survey of the historical literature.	
Godwin, J. P. Ireland from the Restoration to the Invasion of 1690.	74.193
Ruskin, J. Proterita; Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts in my Past Life. Vol. 2.	93.455
Schmitz, W. J. Autobiography; for 49 Years a Missionary in the Orient; ed. by his Sons, with Intro. by H. Park.	92.501
Hoder, C. F. Living Lights; a Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables.	103.454
Owen, C. Gentle Breadcrumbs; the Story of one of them.	102.453
Tells the story of an effort to earn a living under many difficulties, by a man of great who through his knowledge of medicine succeeded in becoming a physician.	
Penderast, J. P. Ireland from the Restoration to the Invasion of 1690.	72.267
Tolstoi, L. N. The Long Exile and Other Stories for Children.	65.567
The Physiology of War; Napoleon and the Russian Campaign.	
Tolstoi reviews the invasion of Russia, and gives his opinion of Napoleon's intellectual capacity, which is not complimentary to Napoleon in any way.	
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
March 7, 1888.	

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**WM. H. PHILLIPS**

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*Wm. H. Calkins*

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### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Mary Morse is staying in Quincy with her aunt, studying to be a teacher.

—Mr. Fred Dunbar is able to attend to business again, after six week's illness with scarlet fever.

—Miss Edith Gammans has returned from her visit to her brother, Mr. Elbert Gammans, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Loring arrived home from their European trip on Tuesday, much improved in health.

—A large reception was given Thursday evening, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hartshorn of Institution avenue.

—Mr. Albert D. S. Bell of Hammond street has gone to Minnesota for a month or more.

—Mr. Gustavus Forbes' oldest son, with his wife and children, are boarding with Mrs. Polley on Pelham street.

—The Rev. Howard N. Brown of Brookline will preach in the Unitarian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Mary M. Kingsbury has been elected an editor of "The Key," which is published by the Kappa Kappa Gamma at the Boston University.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Woodman have returned from Maine, where they have been visiting Mrs. Woodman's mother.

—The Baptist society have raised, so far, \$2,800 toward furnishing the new church.

—Mr. S. W. Dyer entertained a number of friends at his home on Wednesday evening.

—The son of Mr. Geo. F. Richardson met with a painful accident the other day. He fell from a sofa, sustaining a fracture of the collar bone.

—Miss Bemis is to leave the post office soon, and it is reported that Miss Alice Robinson will succeed her.

—The Stebbins' Social Aid Society held an afternoon meeting on Wednesday, at Mrs. Joseph Foster's on Mooreland avenue.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Scott, mother of Messrs. D. C. and J. A. Scott, died at her home on Crystal street at 6:35 p. m., Thursday, Mar. 1st, after an illness of 5 days.

—Monday afternoon Mrs. Maria Upham Drake delivered her lecture on "Marriage and Divorce" in Malden, in the Pleasant street Congregational church.

—Mr. Thomas L. Rogers and his eldest son, Chas. Rogers, start to-day for Arizona, by way of New Orleans. The latter intends to enter into business there and will probably remain two years.

—Mr. Chas. Paul, who is with a Raymond party in California, has recovered from the fever he had in San Diego, and is now in Santa Barbara. He is not expected home until the middle of April.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Hattie Pierce, daughter of Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., to Mr. Edward Samson of New York, formerly of this village.

—Beginning next Sunday the morning service in the Unitarian church will commence at a quarter of eleven instead of half past ten as heretofore, and the Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

—Mrs. Howes and Miss Grace Howes are in Attleboro, with Mrs. Horace Wheeler, Mrs. Howes' oldest daughter, who is ill. Miss Howes and Mr. Arthur Howes are staying in town until their return.

—Rev. Mr. Packer had an overcoat worth \$40 stolen from the entry of the reading room in Annex Hall, Wednesday evening, the night of the children's doll reception.

—Mrs. Maria Upham Drake delivered a very interesting lecture Thursday afternoon, in the Methodist church, on the subject of "Heredity." The church was filled with an audience of the most intellectual ladies of Newton Centre.

—The course of lectures to begin in the Unitarian church by the Rev. Francis Tiffany of West Newton promises to be very interesting and well worth hearing. The tickets are selling fast we hear, and all intending to attend should procure them at once.

—At the Methodist Connectional Convention of the Lynn District, held at the Common street Methodist Episcopal church on Tuesday, the Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., gave an address on "Sunday Schools of to-day and the future," which was very interesting.

—At a meeting held by a special committee of the Improvement Society on Saturday evening, the subject of improvements to be made on the park at the juncture of Parker and Cypress streets was discussed. It is intended to make this one of the prettiest spots in the village.

—Rev. B. Thomas will speak at the meeting of the Evangelical Minister's Association in Boston, next Monday, on "The State and moral education of the future citizen." A number of other prominent speakers will take part, and the Governor and the State Board of Education have been invited to attend.

—The many calls which Newton Centre people have made for a concert by the Amherst college boys have aided in influencing the manager, Mr. F. L. Chapman, to engage Eliot Hall, Newton, for a concert March 31st. With the Circuit road Newton Centre ought to take advantage of such an opportunity.

—An attempt was made to steal a horse belonging to Mr. Geo. Ross about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Ross heard a noise in his stable on Central street, and going out found two young fellows harnessing his horse preparatory to taking him off. They saw Mr. Ross and escaped.

—Mr. Edward H. Fennessy has returned to this country by the Umbria after a short visit to England. The steamer made the trip in seven days, and encountered what was apparently the tidal wave. Mr. Fennessy was in the smoking room when the steamer was struck by this huge green wave. He was fortunately not injured, but a gentleman near him was knocked down and instantly killed by the shock.

—At the Baptist ministers' meeting in Boston, Monday, Rev. L. C. Barnes read an essay on "That which is lost." The reference was to the spiritual meaning of the word lost, and it was shown that the soul is not chiefly intended, but the entire man, or human nature, the total personality in which is included in the

heart and the will. In a human being there is not only the intellectual and the emotional, but also the volitional. There is now an emphasized demand for the latter exercise, and human choices should be in harmony with God's choices. It was human nature that was lost, and must be saved by grace.

—The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church here gave a very pleasant entertainment to the society on Wednesday evening at the church. After the supper the following program was given: piano solo by Miss Dyer, with violin obligato by Miss Jennie M. Peck; reading, "The Jesters," by Miss Marey; Gypsy Dance, violin solo, Miss J. M. Peck; song, "The Waiting Heart," Miss Grace Dyer, and violin obligato by Miss Peck; reading, "The Organ Builder," Miss Fletcher; piano solo, Mrs. Dyer, accompanied by Miss Peck on the violin; reading, by Mrs. Fletcher, "Katie Lee and Willie Grey"; song, by Miss Dyer, "What Shall I say?"

—At a meeting of the Neighbors' club on Monday evening, at Col. Walworth's, a very acceptable essay was read by Mr. Herbert L. Ordway, upon "Our Hills." After describing the hills of Newton Centre and the beautiful views to be had from them, the hills of the neighboring towns were spoken of, as the Blue Hills of Milton, Prospect Hill in Waltham, Copley's Hill and others. A strong wish was expressed by many of those present, that the summit of Waban Hill, near the Newton reservoir, might be secured for a public park, and that an observatory might be erected on it for the use of the public. Waban Hill is the highest land in the city with the exception of Baldwin in the southern part, which is about six feet higher, but wooded. We hope the time is not far off when we shall have better facilities for enjoying the wide prospect visible from the summit of Waban Hill.

—The Dolls' reception on Wednesday evening was a great success. Associates' Small Hall was so full all the evening that the managers wished the larger hall had been used instead. The hall was tastefully decorated with Chinese lamps, bunching and flags. Around the hall were tables on which were the groups of dolls, and at the end were tables where ice cream and cake were served. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Judson Mission Band of the Baptist church, and they deserve much credit for their ingenuity and labor. The first table one noticed on going in, was the Burmese and beside that was the Chinese table. On this was a sedan chair carried by two dolls in full Chinese costume, and some others were reading Chinese books. This was one of the largest and prettiest tables. The next in order was the Karen, in charge of Miss Anna Smith. This represented a missionary singing class and was very good. About seven natives were in front of a missionary, and some music with words in the native language was in front of her. Another pretty table was the American, on which there was a bridal party standing under a canopy of flowers. Mrs. Tourtellot did much to make this pretty. On the Japanese table was a tea party. An African hut and an African, not a doll, but Gardiner Walworth (who was not as black as he was painted) were on the opposite, where the small African dispensed lemonade to an admiring group. There were some recitations in costume by some of the children. Ruth Partridge, who was in full Japanese costume, was born in Japan. Among the other speakers were Dora Roberts, Melvin Jameson, Fannie Edmonds, Sybil Spaulding, Grace Williams, Bessie Mills, Master Williams, Belle Patten and Marion Haskell. We hope that the profits will repay the ladies for their great pains in making the hall and the dolls attractive.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 23.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 16, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## The Amherst Glee Club, Acknowledeed to be the best of the College Glee Clubs, will give a Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

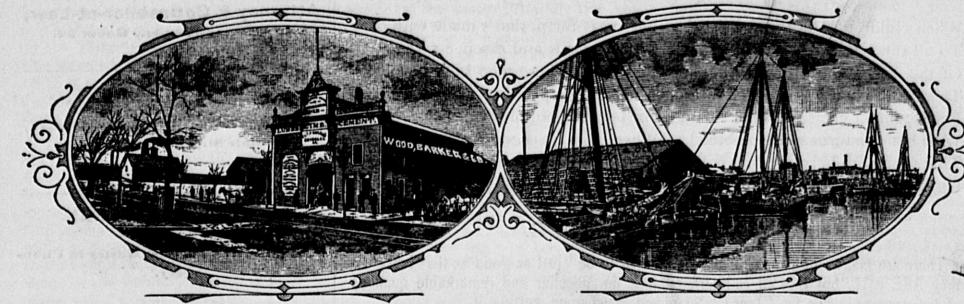
Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's, Newton; W. C. Gaudet's, Newtonville; G. H. Ingraham's, West Newton, Alfred Brush's, Auburndale.

**W. H. WOOD,**  
Of W. H. WOOD & CO., Cambridgeport.

**GEORGE J. BARKER,**  
Formerly with W. H. LEATHERBEE & SON.

## WOOD, BARKER & Co., LUMBER.



## SPRUCE FRAMES, HEMLOCK BOARDS, SHINGLES.

YARD and WHARVES. Write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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OFFICE:  
21 Federal Street, Boston

## Only a Few Days More

To Procure the Great Bargains in Dry Goods at the Removal Sale.

For the next few days previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

## Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

### Young and Old

MEN  
Made to Look Handsome

By having their hirsute appendages removed at

JOHN T. BURNS,

Hair Dressing Rooms,  
COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

J. J. JOHNSON,  
FLORIST.  
CONSERVATORIES.

School Street, Newton.  
Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc.

Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,  
19 CHANNING STREET, NEWTON.

Practices Christian Science, Mind Healing, as taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy.

West Newton Savings Bank

AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, Pres.  
JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treas.  
ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Committee of Investment:

Austin R. Mitchell.  
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Surveys and Plans for the construction of  
Water Works and Sewerage Systems; House  
Drainage and Landscape Work.

LAND IN NEWTONVILLE  
On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by  
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### A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED

I will guarantee to cure the worst case of corns and bunions, on any lady's foot who will wear my Custom Made Kangaroo Skin Boots.

They are soft, fine and comfortable, with leather soles, anything I know will keep their shape and stay water. I do not send the measures to a factory, but make the boots myself. Any lady who does not like them when made up, need not wear them. They are a perfect fitting and comfortable boot guaranteed, no matter in what shape the foot may be. Best Kangaroo Flexible Boot, No Squeak, \$6.50. Best Dongola ditto, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

**A. L. RHYND.**  
Ladies and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Custom Work a Specialty.  
HYDE'S BLOCK, CENTRE & WASHINGTON STS.  
47

**BOSTON HEALTH SUPPLY DEPOT.**  
OUR NEWTON HIGHLANDS BRANCH.  
—BAKERY.—

Mr. Dyer's Phosphated Crackers, Health Breads, Swiss Ice Cream, Etc.

**TREES.**

After June next my nursery and office will be at Waban, Newton Highlands. To meet this change my stock must be largely reduced, and I now offer choicest TREES, SHRUBS and VINES at very low rates.

W. C. STRONG,  
Nouantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.  
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Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum  
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Telephone No. 8108. House, Washington street, corner of Crafts. 46

**EDWARD A. BUSS,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

81 Milk St., - BOSTON.

Plans prepared for Dividing and Improving Estates, and for Drainage, Topographical and Mill Work.

At the office of Charles F. Rand.

Patronage solicited.

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**E. A. Libby,**  
Importer of

RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

No. 19 Temple Place, Boston

This House Has No Special Opening.

**A SPECIALTY.**

As Boston Manager of the KANSAS TRUST & BANKING CO. OF ATLANTA, I am now offering Debentures as well as Eastern Kansas Farm Mortgages, Fully Guaranteed, bearing from 6 to 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable semi-annually.

**NOTES TO LOAN** on Boston or Newton Mortgages at very lowest rates. Newton Mortgages always wanted.

**INSURANCE EFFECTED** at current rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Companies. Please apply to me.

**E. W. COKE**, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at Newton After 6 P.M.

N. B.—Send for List of Farm Mortgages, and Explanatory Pamphlet.

TELEGRAMS

180

### NEWTON.

—Mr. W. H. Phillips has recovered from his recent illness.

—Easter Cards and Booklets in all the new varieties at the Newton Bazaar.

—The Library express came out with a two horse tandem on Tuesday, and there was no delay in getting the books delivered.

—The Monday Club met at the residence of Ex-Alderman Henry on Monday evening.

—At the March 9th meeting of Waban Lodge, No. 156, I. O. O. F., the first degree was conferred upon 7 candidates.

—The course of entertainments at the Methodist church will close with a very attractive concert next Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Stephen Moore was chosen one of the auditors of the Baptist Sunday School Superintendents' Association, at the last annual meeting.

—Mrs. J. B. Goodrich and Mrs. F. L. Gross gave a very pleasant afternoon tea on Thursday from 4 to 6 p.m., at their residence on Centre street.

—J. T. Burns pays special attention to children's hair cutting, and has been making many improvements in his barbershop, over H. B. Coffin's store.

—Mr. E. P. Wright, formerly of this city, but now cashier of the State National bank of Denver, has been compelled by ill health to give up his position temporarily.

—The Seventh Annual prize drill for the Pulsifer medal will be held at the Armory of the Claffin Guard, on Wednesday evening, March 21st. Dancing will begin at 9 o'clock.

—Prof. G. D. Woods of Wilbraham Academy, who has been visiting his father, Mr. H. J. Woods, for the past two weeks, returns to his school duties on Saturday.

—Judge Park was taken ill on Monday at the court room in City Hall, but fortunately recovered a serious attack, and on Tuesday he was able to be at court again, in his usual good health.

—The electric lights were not lighted on Monday evening, for fear of accidents, and the several fires which occurred in Boston that evening proved that the precaution was a wise one.

—The legislative committee on railroads were to have visited the grade crossings in Newton on Thursday, but the visit was postponed indefinitely on account of the storm.

—Mr. Henry C. Daniels was able to get down to his office on crutches on Sunday, and on Thursday he made another visit, this time going down in a hack. His knee is improving, but he is still unable to bend it.

—The Pilgrim Fathers gave a sociable in Cole's Hall, Monday evening, about fifty attending. The young folks participated in dancing to the music of violin and piano, and a collation was served.

—Mr. Thomas Weston, president of the Boston Congregational club, represented that body at the meeting of the Unitarian Club at the Vendome Wednesday evening, and made an excellent address.

—Mrs. Harriet Ferguson, mother of Mrs. H. F. Bothwell, died at West Newton on Wednesday morning, aged 80 years. The funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook officiating.

—Mr. Henry C. Cobb gave a dinner to the officers and executive committee of the Newton Club, Tuesday evening at the Club House. There were eleven at the table, and the dinner proved a very pleasant affair.

—The Executive committee of the Newton Club have voted to open the Club House to the lady friends of the members and to gentlemen invited by them, on Thursday evenings from now until May.

—At the dinner of the Boston Life Underwriters Association in Boston, Wednesday evening, there were present Mr. I. T. Burr, president of the Boston Bank President's Association, Mr. Dwight Chester, Mr. Geo. Capron, and others of Newton.

—The sermons of Rev. Mr. Titus have caused a great demand for copies of the GRAPHIC, and a large extra edition has been disposed of each week. There are only two or three of the suburban weekly that have a larger circulation than the GRAPHIC.

—There promises to be a brisk real estate business this spring, and the demand for houses has already commenced, although the season for moving is still many weeks off. From present appearances, every desirable house in Newton will be rented before the first of May.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Newton Indian Association met Wednesday afternoon in the teachers' room at the public library, and reported in regard to work accomplished, and laid out plans for future work. It was a very interesting meeting.

—Mr. Wm. Pearson of Nouantum street was tendered a surprise party by his brother members of Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., and their ladies on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Walter Marr and Mrs. Pearson furnished music for dancing, and a fine supper was served.

—Mr. Walter H. Stearns, father of Mr. D. Stearns of this city, died at the residence of his daughter in Saxonville on Wednesday, aged 64 years. The funeral was held at the Newton cemetery chapel at 2.30 this afternoon, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook officiating.

—The last sewing circle of the season met in the Channing church parlors on Thursday afternoon, and in the evening a large company was present. The Channing Literary Union held its annual meeting and elected the following officers: President, John A. Conkey; vice-president, Clara Soule; treasurer, James W. French; secretary, Lewis A. Hall.

—There will be a public meeting of carpenters at Nickerson's Hall, West Newton, March 19th, when H. McKay, vice president of carpenters' council, L. G. Clinkward of Union St., and Mrs. Mariefield, a distinguished labor worker, will address the meeting on the nine hour question. Ladies requested to attend this meeting.

—The Newton Boat Club held a meeting at its club house in Riverside last Saturday evening, many members being in attendance. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Also a committee to arrange for the concerts in June, and for the annual dinner. The last committee consists of Messrs. E. E. Hardy, president, H. C. Churchill, W. T. Farley and W. E. Jones.

—The McCall Mission Auxiliary met in Boston on Wednesday, for its 4th annual meeting. Mrs. S. A. D. Sheppard of the Newton Baptist church, Mrs. E. W. Converse, Jr., of the Eliot church, and Mrs. Nellie James of the First church, Newton Centre, were elected members of the board of managers for

the year. W. W. Stall, Boston; W. H. Allen, Newton; E. M. Ellison, Newton. Motions for two amendments to the constitution were made. The first that the annual dues be paid in advance, was carried, but the second proposing that the club uniform be changed was overruled. The uniform for the year will be of Canada gray homspun, the same as last year. Quite a heated discussion was had on this motion, but the majority seemed to be in favor of the same suit, as it was warmer and much more serviceable than other goods. A collation was served by Tufts.

—Newton did not suffer much direct damage from the storm, and beyond some few minutes delay in the trains on Monday evening, the partial blockade of the Watertown and Waltham houses, no serious inconvenience was caused. The telephone circuit has been broken by the wrecking of the poles at Newtonville, and no mails have arrived except from Boston, but those are minor trials. The storm which was so severe west of us, gave only about a foot of snow to Newton, and the sleighs that had been stored for the winter had to be got out again, and the city teams and workmen had had about all they could attend to in keeping the sidewalks clear. The remarks of Councilman Hamblen in regard to uncleared sidewalks appear to have been read and profited by in this part of the city, for the walks have not been put in as good condition after any of the winter storms, as they were this week.

—A Newton gentleman who left on Monday afternoon for Albany, but was detained at Worcester late all night, returned on Wednesday, having given up his trip. He gives a very vivid picture of the experience of the blockaded passengers, and is not very complimentary in regard to the railroad company. The blockaded trains were left by the engines, and so were without heat, and the passengers suffered greatly from cold during Monday night. Tuesday morning he and several other gentlemen waded through the drifts, some five feet deep, to the Worcester depot, and endeavored to have the railroad authorities make an effort to feed the passengers, and carry them blankets to keep them warm. This was rather peremptorily refused, and one gentleman who had a wife and two children on the train, finally applied to the Worcester police. They sent a summons which the railroad men did not venture to disobey, and some provisions and blankets were secured and means found to get them to the suffering passengers. There was a box of oranges in the baggage car, the only eatable thing on the train, and some of the passengers asked that the oranges be divided among the women and children before the passengers arrived. The baggage man refused, and threatened to pelt any man who touched the n out in the snow. He was told that he would be apt to go first, and the oranges were confiscated. There was great indignation because the cars were left without heat, by the uncoupling of the engine. When the blockade was finally raised and the train got to Worcester on Tuesday, the passengers were obliged to remain in the depot, as the streets were impassable, and they could not reach the hotels.

### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Possible Agents of the Board of Health and Policemen.

On Wednesday evening the civil service examination for agent of the Board of Health, and for special policemen, was held at City Hall, in the presence of the Newton Board of Health. Mr. Sherwin of the State Board of Health, who was appointed chief examiner for the occasion, and Mr. H. C. Hayden, secretary of the Newton commission.

Examination papers for the agent of the Board of Health, were given to F. L. Henderson, Geo. H. Bourne, Geo. S. Woodbridge, Geo. W. Marsh, Fred T. Burgess, and W. S. French, and their literary and technical ability was tested by the questions, the first gentleman finishing his paper at 9:30.

For special policemen, Wm. P. Soule, W. H. Condrin, R. T. Tatte, R. B. Couray, Chas. R. Young, B. F. Burke, P. K. Mullin, and W. Leonard, were examined.

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

## THE STORM INTERFERES WITH THE COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

Only seven members of the common council were present when President Burr called to order at 7:15 Monday evening, and a recess of ten minutes were taken to await a quorum. There was present Councilmen Hamblen, Rice, Powell, Moody, Bond and Hunt. After waiting some twenty minutes, it was concluded that no other members would brave the storm and the meeting adjourned. Directly after adjournment a delayed circuit train brought over Councilmen Greenwood and Read, and soon after Councilman Kennedy also arrived, but too late to transact business.

The members attended to some committee business, and discussed questions of local politics until their trains were due, when they adjourned to the depot to wait for the delayed trains. It required the worst storm of the whole winter to prevent an assembling of a quorum of the city officials, and only the unexpected delay of the train from the outlying suburbs prevented the assembling of the regular number for a quorum at the regular time of meeting. Fortunately there was no business of any special importance, and the next common council meeting will be held March 20th.

## HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY.

## EX-GOVERNOR CLAFLIN HONORED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS CLUB.

Ex-Governor Clafin of this city was 70 years old on Tuesday of last week, and on Saturday last the Massachusetts Club, of which he is president, met to commemorate the event. His health has prevented his attending the meetings this winter, but he was able to be present and sat at the head of the table.

A pleasant hour was passed at dinner, after which Hon. A. W. Beard, in appropriate phrase, welcomed the Governor as one of the founders of the Massachusetts Club. He spoke of his political life, from the time he served in the House of Representatives in 1849 until he left it crowned with honors as a Governor. Mr. Beard spoke with particular feeling of Mr. Clafin's service in the House; of his being president of the state Senate; of what he did as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, as member of Congress, and finally of his being the chairman of the national Republican committee in the campaign of 1868, when Gen. Grant was first nominated for the presidency. "His own business principles," said Treasurer Beard, "he brought to bear on his official business, as witness his veto of the Hartford & Erie railroad bill in 1870, and his action on the question of assistance to the Hoosac tunnel, on which he raised the question of the credit of the state."

Governor Clafin was received with hearty applause. He expressed his pleasure at being once more with the club, and proceeded to give a most interesting account of his first experience in politics in connection with the Free Soil party. He said: "I stand before you as a confessed slave-holder. I owned a slave once in St. Louis."

As a young man he had gone out to St. Louis to start in business. While there his attention was called to a slave who was to be sold to go South, and thus separated from his family. Mr. Clafin's sympathies were aroused, and, although his master were slight, he and his brother managed to gather together enough money to purchase and free the man. When he came back to Boston, and became a candidate for office, this was seriously urged as an argument against him. He was charged with hypocrisy in advocating freedom to the slave in Boston, while owning slaves in St. Louis.

He spoke of his visit to the Chicago convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln, and again to the convention in 1868 which nominated Grant. At the latter, Mr. Clafin was chosen chairman of the national Republican convention, and in that position worked harder than perhaps he had ever worked in his life, but came out of the campaign weighing four pounds more than when he went in."

Remarks were made by Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Eben F. Stone, an original Free Soiler, Hon. Wm. W. Crapo, Hon. E. B. Stoddard, a member of Governor Clafin's staff, Hon. Stephen M. Phillips, ex-attorney general, Hon. Frank D. Allen, Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River, who was a member of the council under Governor Clafin, Nathaniel T. Allen, Hon. M. P. Kennard and Dr. Henry Blackwell. The occasion was a thoroughly delightful one, the personal reminiscences of the speakers being most interesting.

## Congressman Burnett.

Edward Burnett of Southboro is a member of the agricultural committee, a place for which his past life fits him. Mr. Burnett is a practical farmer, and he knows what farmers want, so that his committee will probably report some measures that will be of benefit. He works very hard and studies closely all bills that are introduced and in which he takes an interest. Mr. Burnett lives in a cosy little house in a fashionable part of town. He and Second Comptroller Butler, who is a Boston man, have the house together, and they entertain their friends there in a very pleasant bachelor fashion. Mr. Burnett is an enthusiastic horseman, and every day, rain or shine, he goes for a ride.—[Washington Letter to Clinton Courant.]

## Useless Studies.

[Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A great many wise people are of the opinion that some of the studies pursued in our grammar schools should be elective. They believe that a child who has little if any natural taste for drawing should not be compelled to remain after school hours to make up lessons which are easily learned by those who have a special aptitude in the use of the pencil. It would be quite as sensible, they say, to force a person who has no voice or ear for music to learn to sing. Many pupils have to leave school at an early age, and they cannot afford to waste precious time in devoting attention to things which will be of no practical value to them in the positions which they will be in.

## WHAT GLADSTONE SAYS.

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PROTECTION FAVORS BRITISH COMMERCE

"Well, now, there is also an idea that America is pursuing a course of profound wisdom in regard to its protective system, and we are told that under the blessed shelter of a system of that kind the tender infancy of trades is cherished, which afterwards, having obtained vigor, will go forth into neutral markets and possess the world. Gentlemen, is that true? America has been too long in various degrees a protective country. Have the manufacturers of America gone forth and possessed the world? How do they compete with you in those quarters of the world which are, speaking generally, outside the influences of protection? Gentlemen, to the whole of Asia, to the whole of Africa, and to the whole of Australasia—which in the main are outside this question and may fairly be described in the rough as presenting to us neutral markets, where we meet Americans without fear or favor, one way or the other—the whole of the exports of the United States of manufactured goods of those countries amount to £4,751,000, while the exports to those same quarters from the United Kingdom were £78,140,000. Gentlemen, the fact is this: America is a country, with enormous internal resources. She has committed—I say it, I hope, not with disrespect; I say it with much regret—she is committing errors of which we set her an example. But from the enormous resources of her home market, the development of which internally is not touched by protection, she is able to commit those errors with less fatal consequences upon her people than we experienced when we committed them and the enormous development of American resources from within casts almost entirely into the shade the puny character of the export of her manufactures to the neutral markets of the world."

Farrar, F. W. *The Early Days of Christianity*, 2 vols. "Describes the events of the early days of the Christian Church, the state of politics and society in which church grew up, and its relation with the Roman Empire." Gogol, N. V. *Taras Bulba*; translated by I. F. Hippolytus.

Guild, Curtis. *Britons and Muscovites; or Traits of Two Empires*. In this volume of foreign travel the reader is first taken to some historic points in England often neglected by travelers, and then a descriptive sketch of the author's visit to Russia is given.

Hanway, D. *Life of Tobias George Smollett*. (Great Writers.) Hopkins, M., Jr. *The World's Verdict*.

Howell, W. D. *April Hopes*.

Loughlin, J. L. *The Elements of Political Economy*; with some applications to Questions of the Day.

Our Homes; how to Beautify Them. Aims to give aid to those who desire to decorate their homes with their own handwork.

Peabody, A. P. *Harvard Reminiscences*.

Prof. Peabody offers here 70 biographical sketches of Harvard College officers, embracing 56 years of college life from 1776 to 1831 (inclusive).

Ricardo, D. *Letters to Thomas Robert Malthus*, ed. by Jas. Bonar.

Ruskin, J. *How to Improve Mankind from the Woods and the Garden*.

Letters written by Ruskin to the Sister Ladies of the Thwaite, Coniston.

Stockton, F. R. *The Dusantes*. A sequel to the author's earlier book "The Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine" (65,529).

Tucker, K., ed. *History of Milton*, 1640 to 1887.

Whipple, E. P. *Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics*.

A number of the late Mr. Whipple's hitherto uncollected essays.

Whitney, A. D. T. *Daffodils*.

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.

March 14, 1888.

## Something New?

Lying near the surface, in various parts of Newton, is a natural deposit of great value in the arts, the crude protoxide of hydrogen, existing in nature as the gelid or glacial form of aqua pura.

It escaped much attention from the early settlers of Newton, with all their thirst. The time had not come. The same may be said of the argentiferous and ferruginous veins and masses which have been turned up lately in the eastern section of the city.

This article in question is a brittle semi-transparent substance, resembling rock-crystal in external appearance.

In this shape it is exported, and commands a good price as a prophylactic therapeutic and refrigerant.

Indeed, it is one of the great indispensables of the materia medica, and the elemental supply is to all intents inexhaustible.

Its uses are various. Those who have employed it for household purposes admit that there is no substitute, and they must have it at any price.

The chemical designation is  $H_2O$ , and the natural temperature, 32 degrees Fahrenheit. When this thermometrical point is raised by the admission of heat, the particles re-arrange themselves loosely, and gravitate with notable persistence and energy. In this latter chemical condition it is said to be largely in demand by milkmen, for the purpose of rectifying the excess of cream up to the financial standard or "margin of profit" to the producer. Some deposits have also the peculiar property of imparting a mild flavor of the Nuphar, (yellow water lily) which is considered more preferable to the raw taste of milk.

Our enterprising citizen, Mr. George Ellis, made arrangements some time since, to supply the local demand, which we are pleased to see, is increasing.

For family experiments, small cubes can be obtained at a trifling cost from Mr. Ellis, or from either of the two provision stores at the Centre, Geo. F. Richardson & Co., or A. A. Sherman & Co.

## GEYSERITE.

We cannot speak of all its merits, but we do know that Ingalls' Mandrake Compound does all it claims to do in eradicating hives and impurities from the blood, and in giving tone and vigor to the system.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association awarded a medal for superiority to Foulds' Wheat Germ meal at the last Exhibition in Boston.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from catarrh, were cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell is restored.—C. M. Stanley, Shoe Dealer, Ithaca, N. Y.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right dose of which was used entirely for over twenty years was open and as fit as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Crescenham, 275 18th St., Brooklyn.

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## THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends:—Remember that we are now considering love, which is first and greatest in the gospel; a love to be exhibited in the church, according to the word of Jesus: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another; even as I have loved you; that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

It is therefore of the internal relations of the church that I shall speak this morning, reserving till next Sunday the relations of the church to the world.

I have read to you the twelfth chapter of Luke. I wish you might also read the twelfth of Romans, the twelfth of I Corinthians and the fourth of Ephesians. In these chapters you will find a remarkable figure of the church. Listen: "As the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of the body, being many, are one body; so also is Christ. Ye are the body of Christ and severally members thereof." The union of Christ and his disciples, an actual union effected by the Holy Spirit, is a central fact of Christianity. By several figures this truth is presented to us in the Scripture. Jesus himself says, "I am the vine, ye are the branches; abide in me and I in you." The branches are not separate from the vine but true parts of it. Two of the Apostles call the church a building, fitly framed together, Jesus being the cornerstone, the whole built for a habitation of God in the spirit. Both John and Paul, with a boldness we are sometimes too timid to follow, picture the saints as the Bride of the Lamb. The twain shall become one, a great mystery, says the writer, but I speak in regard of Christ and of the church. But the most fully developed and most frequently mentioned of all these figures, is that of the body.

Think of it. Christ is one. We are one in him. Just as the eye, hand, foot, ear, are not separate, but parts of one person, so also is Christ. We too often think of Him as away up somewhere in the heavens. That may be able to help our conception. But do not forget His own words: "I will not leave you desolate. I come unto you. I will pray the Father, and He shall give you a helper, even the Spirit of truth, to be with you forever. Then shall ye know that I am in your Father and ye in me and I in you." He is in us. We are in Him, baptized in one spirit into one body, whether Americans or Africans or Burmans, and were all made to drink of one Spirit.

This is a day of individualism, when men are regarded as units. Each man is a little world circling in his own orbit, guided by his own will, independent of other men. The earlier days, 't was the conception of this. The individualism of a man's life was like a beast's life. Society was a great unseasoning mass of life where individuals were lost.

The Christ-conception includes both. Men in Christ are no longer divided by the repulsions of selfishness nor swallowed up in an aggregate of selfish impulse. Each has his place and work equally honored with every other in his place and work.

Yet all are one and labor under the consciousness of unity. The eye does not despise the finger, the foot does not envy the head. The smallest joint and tiniest nerve, even the most microscopic gland and cell in the whole body receives equal attention with the head and heart themselves, and all work together with equal diligence and readiness. There is nothing in the universe as we know it, so complicated and at the same time so harmonious as the human body filled with a human soul. Its diversity is infinite, its unity is marvellous. Man is the crown of creation. See him walking, working, thinking. Hands and feet, arms and legs and body, eye and ear and nose, brain, heart, lung, skin and tongue and throat, thousands of parts, bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, all working together to one end, controlled by one thought and one purpose. That is the God-given simile of the church of Jesus Christ. Unity in diversity, diversity in unity.

What makes a man different from a stone? The co-ordination of parts. The stone is homogeneous, it has no organs, it is alike throughout; it has no diversity and no unity. But the man has an infinite variety of parts, each performing different work, yet all doing the same work. And what makes this co-operation? Why are all so united to a common end? Because one soul resides there in that body. Do you know whereabouts in you your soul is? Is it in head or heart? Yes, in both, but also in hand and foot. No minutest part of you that is not thrilled by the soul's presence. So also is Christ's body the church. Manifold gifts, but one spirit and one Lord, Apostle, prophet, evangelist, teacher, pastor, exhorter, giver, ruler, server, all co-operate in loving harmony under the guidance of the one spirit that lives in all.

This conception lies at the foundation of all scripture-thought. It is never to be lost sight of. Apart from any figure of speech, it is expressed in many direct affirmations. We are in Christ by his Holy Spirit dwelling in us. We are all one in Christ. One is your Master, said He, all ye are brethren.

Simple as this truth seems to be, its implications and its applications to life are wide and deep. Let us now try to draw three of these applications.

And first, with respect to what we call the ministry of a church. You must have remarked that the New Testament nowhere mentions the pastor of a church. And for a good reason, namely, that no such person existed in those times. The most conspicuous object in our church-life has no place in apostolic church-life.

Do you think I am speaking wildly? Search for yourselves. You will find no trace of a one-man ministry. There are several ministers in every church of which we have any record in the Bible. Paul wrote to all the saints at Philippi "with the bishops and deacons." There was more than one bishop in that church. In the fourteenth chapter of the Acts it is recorded that Paul and Barnabas returned through the cities where they had before preached and appointed for them elders in every church. Years after, Paul sent to Ephesus for "the elders" of that church, "in which the Holy Spirit hath made you bishops," Elders, bishops, pastors, they were all alike, and always more than one. Do you say, this can make but little difference, whether one or more than one, and that the number will naturally vary ac-

cording to the size of the church? Well, those churches must have been quite small when first established by Barnabas and Paul, but they had elders, not one elder, and doubtless it made but little difference that the very spirit of church-life in Christ is thus negatived? Observe how the one-pastor plan works in our own churches. No pastor, no work. Scores of small churches throughout this state—to my certain knowledge, languish along year after year because of the notion that prevails, that only with a pastor can anything be done. Instead of looking to Christ as the head of the body, instead of regarding the church as a body, every member of which has his own function and so expecting each to do his own work under the direction of the indwelling spirit, they actually say they can do nothing without a head, and it must be allowed, do act very much like a headless body. I have had men urge soberly that no business or society could succeed without a leader, and so neither could a church. My brother, is not Christ the head, always the head? Not only of his entire church in the world, but of each local gathering of his disciples, which represents the whole body, and which is also called a church by the apostles? What irreverence is this, Mr. Spurgeon's church, Dr. Gordon's church, Dr. Duryea's church and so on down to Mr. White's church in Greenville? How complacently we repeat at this moment from the New Testament standard! Instead of developing the many gifts of the spirit given in even the weakest church, we wait for the coming of "a pastor" who is expected to come in himself all the gifts, as for the evangelist, teacher, ruler, exhorter, pastor, all in one. This, in the face of the fundamental principles of scripture described at the beginning of this letter, given in the words of Jesus, "one is your teacher and all ye are brethren." This system is as bad for the man as for the church. He is elevated, flattered, petted, almost worshipped, and must be more than man if he does not develop a vanity and egotism quite inconsonant with the meek and lowly spirit of Jesus.

Neither does the New Testament recognize a professional class of men such as are now known as ministers, clergymen, pastors; I mean a class practically independent of the churches and peripatetic. Ministers nowadays are dissociated from laymen and have no abiding place; they are professional class to whom the churches resort for leaders. The result is, the churches do not depend upon the Holy Spirit for leadership, nor do the ministers regard themselves as integral and permanent parts of any body. We learn here, as everywhere, the danger of departing from the simplicity and divinity of the Apostolic ways. The New Testament teaches that the New Testament teaches there should be among Christians no distinction in material conditions. I know you will be astonished at this. I expect that those of you who have followed me thus far with approval, if there be any such, will pause now. Let me proceed to quote again, "Heretofore know we love, because he laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. But whoso hateth the world's goods, and beholding his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion for him, how doth the love of God abide in him? My little children, let us not love in word, neither with the tongue, but in deed and truth."

Candidly, I cannot see how that can be applied to my life, and I leave my brother in worse material conditions than myself. Is my brother in need only when he is starving? How much shall I give him? Just flour and coal and salt? Shall I think him a hypocrite and ungrateful if he should chance to buy some oranges with the money I gave him? I have oranges myself, but then I did not expect a man who takes charity to get any. Is that the way for Christians to take care of their poor? But put it milder, in the street next to you, lives a man with his family in four small rooms, counting a basement kitchen, and is in worse material conditions than myself. Is my brother in need only when he is starving? How much shall I give him? Just flour and coal and salt?

Consequently, I am compelled to say,

"I will not leave you desolate. I come unto you. I will pray the Father, and He shall give you a helper, even the Spirit of truth, to be with you forever. Then shall ye know that I am in your Father and ye in me and I in you." He is in us. We are in Him, baptized in one spirit into one body, whether Americans or Africans or Burmans, and were all made to drink of one Spirit.

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What irreverence is this, Mr. Spurgeon's church, Dr. Gordon's church, and so on down to Mr. White's church in Greenville?

How complacently we repeat at this moment from the New Testament standard!

Instead of developing the many gifts of the spirit given in even the weakest church, we wait for the coming of "a pastor" who is expected to come in himself all the gifts, as for the evangelist, teacher, ruler, exhorter, pastor, all in one. This, in the face of the fundamental principles of scripture described at the beginning of this letter, given in the words of Jesus, "one is your teacher and all ye are brethren."

This system is as bad for the man as for the church. He is elevated, flattered, petted, almost worshipped, and must be more than man if he does not develop a vanity and egotism quite inconsonant with the meek and lowly spirit of Jesus.

Neither does the New Testament recognize a professional class of men such as are now known as ministers, clergymen, pastors; I mean a class practically independent of the churches and peripatetic.

Ministers nowadays are dissociated from laymen and have no abiding place; they are professional class to whom the churches resort for leaders.

The result is, the churches do not depend upon the Holy Spirit for leadership, nor do the ministers regard themselves as integral and permanent parts of any body.

We learn here, as everywhere, the danger of departing from the simplicity and divinity of the Apostolic ways.

The New Testament teaches that the New Testament teaches there should be among Christians no distinction in material conditions.

I know you will be astonished at this.

I expect that those of you who have followed me thus far with approval, if there be any such, will pause now.

Let me proceed to quote again,

"Heretofore know we love, because he laid down his life for us, and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.

But whoso hateth the world's goods, and beholding his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion for him, how doth the love of God abide in him?

Is that the way for Christians to take care of their poor?

Put it milder, in the street next to you, lives a man with his family in four small rooms,

counting a basement kitchen, and is in worse material conditions than myself.

Is my brother in need only when he is starving?

How much shall I give him?

Just flour and coal and salt?

Shall I think him a hypocrite and ungrateful if he should chance to buy some oranges with the money I gave him?

I have oranges myself, but then I did not expect a man who takes charity to get any.

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Consequently, I am compelled to say,

"I will not leave you desolate. I come unto you. I will pray the Father, and He shall give you a helper, even the Spirit of truth.

Then shall ye know that I am in your Father and ye in me and I in you."

He is in us. We are in Him, baptized in one spirit into one body, whether Americans or Africans or Burmans, and were all made to drink of one Spirit.

This is a day of individualism, when men are regarded as units. Each man is a little world circling in his own orbit, guided by his own will, independent of other men. The earlier days, 't was the conception of this. The individualism of a man's life was like a beast's life. Society was a great unseasoning mass of life where individuals were lost.

The Christ-conception includes both.

Men in Christ are no longer divided by the repulsions of selfishness nor swallowed up in an aggregate of selfish impulse.

Each has his place and work equally honored with every other in his place and work.

Yet all are one and labor under the consciousness of unity. The eye does not despise the finger, the foot does not envy the head. The smallest joint and tiniest nerve, even the most microscopic gland and cell in the whole body receives equal attention with the head and heart themselves, and all work together with equal diligence and readiness. There is nothing in the universe as we know it, so complicated and at the same time so harmonious as the human body filled with a human soul. Its diversity is infinite, its unity is marvellous. Man is the crown of creation. See him walking, working, thinking. Hands and feet, arms and legs and body, eye and ear and nose, brain, heart, lung, skin and tongue and throat, thousands of parts, bones, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, all working together to one end, controlled by one thought and one purpose. That is the God-given simile of the church of Jesus Christ. Unity in diversity, diversity in unity.

What makes a man different from a stone? The co-ordination of parts. The stone is homogeneous, it has no organs, it is alike throughout; it has no diversity and no unity. But the man has an infinite variety of parts, each performing different work, yet all doing the same work. And what makes this co-operation?

Why are all so united to a common end? Because one soul resides there in that body. Do you know whereabouts in you your soul is? Is it in head or heart? Yes, in both, but also in hand and foot. No minutest part of you that is not thrilled by the soul's presence. So also is Christ's body the church.

Manifold gifts, but one spirit and one Lord, Apostle, prophet, evangelist, teacher, pastor, exhorter, giver, ruler, server, all co-operate in loving harmony under the guidance of the one spirit that lives in all.

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## THE NEWTON GRAPHIC,

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unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

THE GRADE CROSSINGS.

The legislative committee on railroads  
had several hearings on the subject  
of separating the grades of the railroads  
and streets in Newton. It is fortunate  
that the city authorities were wide  
awake in the matter, or an immense debt  
might have been saddled upon the city.The Boston & Albany officials profess  
to desire a separation of all the grades  
on the main line, and think they are very  
generous in offering to pay all of the cost  
that an impartial tribunal may assess  
upon the railroad corporation.The city of Newton takes the position  
that there is no reason why it should be  
called upon to pay any of the cost for the  
separation of grades. The railroad is a  
private money-making corporation. It  
receives a large and profitable patronage  
from this city, and separating the grades  
would relieve it from a large annual ex-  
pense for gates and for damages from  
persons injured. It is also not a strug-  
gling corporation, as it has hard work to  
keep the profits within the ten per cent  
limit. The separation of grades will be  
for its own benefit, rather than for any  
direct benefit to the city.The railroad should never have been  
allowed to cross the streets at grade, and  
a change should have been made when  
the four tracks were laid. It was much  
cheaper to build the road with grade  
crossings, but because the privilege was  
granted when it did not cause much public  
inconvenience, is no reason that the  
general public should be called upon to  
pay for the change, now that the cross-  
ings have become a public nuisance. In  
many other states the railroads are com-  
pelled by law to do away with these  
grade crossings, and to pay all the ex-  
penses thereof themselves. This is the  
practice that should be followed in Mass-  
achusetts, and the legislators can not  
take any other view of the matter and be  
faithful to the interests of their con-  
stituents.At the hearing Representative Sloane  
urged that the proposed bill requiring  
the county commissioners to compel a  
separation of grades was unconstitutional,  
as it was an infringement of their judicial  
rights, they having the power to  
sit as a judicial body on this very question.  
The point was excellently taken,  
and in the opinion of prominent lawyers  
it would be sustained were the bill to  
pass.Representative Walworth, and At-  
torneys Powers and Goodrich appeared for  
different property owners, and Mr. Good-  
rich made a very strong plea that no  
change of grades should be made until a  
general plan should be presented for the  
removal of all the grade crossings, which  
must come sooner or later. He asked  
Mr. Hoar, the counsel for the railroad, if  
they had such a comprehensive plan to  
present, but did not succeed in obtaining  
a definite answer, and it is very probable  
that the railroad company have not got  
as far as that. Mr. Goodrich said it  
would be much better to legislate with  
such a plan in view, than to pass a special  
act for the accommodation of a  
horse railroad company, as in the former  
case the merits of the case could be dis-  
cussed.Special legislation is always to be  
avoided, when a general law could be  
made to cover the case, and also while  
the legislature might be prevailed upon  
to saddle a heavy debt upon one town at  
a time, they would hesitate to compel all  
the towns along the line of the road to  
pay such a heavy tribute to this corpora-  
tion. If the grade crossings are to be  
done away with, and there is no ques-  
tion but that they should be, the corpora-  
tion that created the danger and that is  
to be directly benefited, should pay all  
the expense of removal. As for the  
Newton crossings, enough was revealed  
at the hearing to show that the plan of  
the railroad is to sink the road bed sev-  
eral feet, and have overhead bridges,  
which is probably the most feasible plan  
which could be adopted.

TAXATION OF CITY BONDS.

The project of exempting municipal  
bonds from taxation was argued before  
the legislative committee on Taxation,  
Tuesday, and all the arguments were  
strongly in favor of the measure. Repre-  
sentative Sloane presented the order, and  
urged the importance of a change in  
the laws, and he was followed by City  
Solicitor Bailey of Boston, Mayor Kim-  
ball, Mayor O'Brien of Boston, and others.  
Mayor Kimball said the tax affected  
the people of the cities, and that not a  
cent was received from them, as the as-  
sessors were unable to ascertain who  
held the bonds. The object of the taxwas that cities and towns may derive  
some revenue, but even if this was the  
purpose of the law it was inoperative.  
If taxation of Newton bonds were ex-  
empted the city would save \$10,000 on  
every \$1,000,000 of the city's bonds.Mayor O'Brien endorsed this, and said  
that if taxation was exempted upon these  
bonds, they would be bought at home,  
instead of in New York or Philadelphia.  
New York can place 3 per cent loans at a  
premium, because they are exempt from  
taxation; but Boston 3 1/2 per cent bonds  
cannot be sold at par because they are  
taxed; besides, very little revenue is de-  
rived from them, as they cannot be found  
to be taxed.Had it not been for the railroad blockade,  
every city in the commonwealth  
would have been represented, in behalf  
of the measure, and it is evidently merely  
carrying out in municipal affairs what  
the national government did with its own  
bonds, and what business men would do.  
The present system is not a success, in  
the way of producing a revenue, and it  
only tends to reduce the market price of  
municipal bonds. The change should be  
made at once, and it would prove of ben-  
efit to every city in the commonwealth.

TO DEBATE THE TARIFF.

The joint debate at Tremont Temple  
Saturday evening, March 24th, between  
the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League  
and the Home Market Club, will prob-  
ably call out an immense audience.  
There is no subject now before the people  
in which so much popular interest is  
felt, and the demand for some reduction  
in the present tariff is so universal as to  
have compelled the politicians to change  
their attitude. The question to be dis-  
cussed is this: "Is the wage-earner ben-  
efited by the protective policy as em-  
bodied in the present tariff?" and the  
speakers on both sides are to be imported  
expressly for the occasion, as if we did  
not have speakers in Massachusetts quite  
as able as either ex-Congressman Butter-  
worth of Ohio, who appears for the  
Home Market Club, or E. D. Wheeler of  
New York, the eminent lawyer who has  
been selected by the tariff reformers.  
Each speaker is to have 45 minutes for  
opening and 15 minutes for closing, and  
in that time the audience will have a  
good opportunity to get a good deal of  
good and valuable information.As to the merits of the question itself,  
there are few who will deny that the  
wage-earner is benefited in some respects  
by the present tariff, but the question is  
whether those benefits are counterbal-  
anced by the increased price he must  
pay for the articles he has to buy. If  
protection raises the rate of wages, so  
does the law of supply and demand. In  
this country, fortunately, the demand has  
hitherto been greater than the supply,  
in spite of the immense number of  
immigrants who are constantly arriving  
to compete with our own workmen. But  
the demand for the passage of the anti-  
Chinese bill, of the contract-labor bill,  
and for some means of limiting the num-  
ber of immigrants who come to this  
country to compete with our own work-  
men, show that the danger of making  
the supply greater than the demand is  
even here to be feared.All of these questions will probably be  
brought up in the joint debate, and if  
the speakers do not indulge too much in  
glittering generalities, they will be well  
worth hearing. It is promised that all  
who attend will receive their pockets full  
of reading matter. Mr. Butterworth is  
known as one of the most ardent advocates  
of free-trade with Canada, although a  
strong believer in protection, and Mr. Wheeler is reported to be a very  
acute speaker, and a warm advocate of  
tariff reform.

LODGE AND BEARD.

Congressman Lodge has kindly con-  
sented to be a candidate for delegate-at-  
large to Chicago; that is, he is not going to  
make any effort whatever, but so many of his friends have urged him to  
give permission to present his name, that he has finally consented. All this  
is told with charming frankness in the  
Washington correspondence of the  
Record, Mr. Lodge's paper, and the cor-  
respondent calls it an "interesting bit of  
news." Mr. Lodge will run in opposition  
to State Treasurer Beard, and the latter  
will probably make it lively for the am-  
bitious young Congressman. The Lodge-  
Long combination was overthrown in its  
fight against Senator Dawes by Mr.  
Beard, and as he is a man of much wider  
experience and more settled convictions  
than Mr. Lodge, he would be much the  
safer delegate. The honor is also one to  
which he is entitled, on account of the  
greater length and value of his services to  
the party. Great things were expected  
of Mr. Lodge when he first entered politics,  
from his social standing, his high  
literary ability, and his professed enthusiasm  
for a reform in political methods;  
but, to state it mildly, he has hardly ful-  
filled those expectations, and seems content  
to follow the old-fashioned political  
and partisan methods. As a politician  
he has not the skill of Mr. Beard, nor the  
faculty of getting on what will prove to  
be the popular side of party issues, as  
was abundantly proved in the last Sena-  
torial campaign. In the coming contest  
the veteran State Treasurer will probably  
win, and Mr. Lodge will have to be con-  
tent with the position of district dele-  
gate.CONSIDERABLE surprise was felt on  
Monday, because of the failure to sound  
the signal for no afternoon session of  
the city schools. It was one of the worst  
days of the whole winter, the snow and  
slush being ankle deep, and the weather  
being unfit for any children to be out.  
The Boston and Watertown signals sounded  
promptly, and it has been suggested  
that it would be much better to give  
orders to follow the example of those  
two places in regard to one session on  
stormy days, than to pursue our ownsomewhat erratic method. Fortunately  
many parents had the good sense to keep  
their children at home, Monday afternoon,  
and the school board would not be far  
wrong if they should order that absences  
on such a day should not be counted.  
On Tuesday and Wednesday morning the  
signals announced that no sessions would  
be held, as the sidewalks and streets were  
in very bad condition, and the many  
complaints of the two sessions on the  
previous day had probably begun to come in.THE CAUSES for the election of dele-  
gates to the state and congressional  
conventions, to elect delegates to Chi-  
cago, are only four weeks off, and the  
question of the delegates is attracting  
considerable attention. The names of  
Gen. Draper of Hopedale and Hon. I. T.  
Burr of this city have been mentioned  
with favor, and a prominent Grand Army  
man in this part of the district is said to  
be conducting a still hunt for the posi-  
tion. Hon. R. R. Bishop, Representa-  
tive Wyman of Hyde Park, who has  
congressional aspirations, Mr. D. W.  
Farquhar, and a number of others  
are named, although the two gentle-  
men first mentioned are said to have  
the best chance of being selected.THE AGITATION of the question of state  
superintendence for the country schools,  
is bringing out some interesting replies.  
The secretary of the Manchester school  
board is directed to write that "when the  
committee is efficient, there is no need  
of a superintendent of schools." From  
the Norwood school committee comes  
the statement that the present machinery  
is good and costly enough and "Take them [the schools] out of the hands and care  
of the citizens by giving everything into  
the hands of superintendents and teach-  
ers, and the parents would take less inter-  
est than they do now." Such replies  
as these go a long ways toward demolish-  
ing fine spun theories.THE DIVISION of Beverly does not seem  
to grow in public favor, the more the  
project is considered, and it is not a wise  
plan to dismember the old towns in the  
state, merely to create "a tax-dodger's  
paradise," as the proposed new town of  
Beverly Farms is styled. The majority in  
the house took this view of it, evidently  
for it was defeated on Thursday.  
There have been too many of such  
divisions already, which have been se-  
cured only by persistent lobbying.WE HAVE RECEIVED an answer to the  
letter of Ex-Governor Claffin and Prince-  
paul Hinds in favor of the Blair bill, from  
a former governor of Idaho, a gentleman  
who has lived in the southern states be-  
fore, during and since the war. He takes  
decided ground against the Blair bill, and  
the letter will appear next week.IT IS BECOMING more and more evident  
that Gen. Draper is in the field as a can-  
didate for governor, but Governor Ames  
is nearly certain a third term.

GRACE CHURCH GUILD.

AN INTERESTING REPORT OF THE WORK  
DURING THE YEAR.THE ANNIVERSARY of the Parish Guild  
of Grace church was celebrated Sunday  
evening, Rev. Mr. Sprague of Charle-  
town preaching the sermon, taking for  
his subject, "The Motherhood of the  
Church." The annual report gave the  
list of officers, which included the rector,  
Rev. Dr. Shinn; the president, Mr. Eleas-  
tus M. Springer; vice-president, Mr. Geo-  
A. Flint; secretary, Miss Hannah Allen;  
treasurer, Mr. Carl Keller; and the heads  
of the various chapters. The substance  
of the report was as follows:THE OBJECT of the Parish Guild of  
Grace church is to combine under one  
general organization the various depart-  
ments of Christian activity, in which the  
members of the congregation may here-  
engage for the extension of Christ's  
kingdom in and beyond the bounds of  
the parish. The sphere of the different  
chapters or branches is missionary, be-  
nevolence, educational and social.THE MEETINGS of the Chapters are usu-  
ally held each by itself, but several times  
a year they meet as a Guild.

AN ANNUAL meeting is held in February,

when reports are read from the Chapters,  
and on the fourth Sunday in Lent the mem-  
bers of the Guild meet together for divine  
worship, and to listen to a sermon by  
some clergyman of the church, elected  
by the members for this purpose.

THE ANNUAL meeting is held in April.

THE GUILD CONCERT.

THE EXECUTIVE board of the guild has  
directed its secretary to address letters  
of thanks to Mayor Kimball, for the free  
use of City Hall; to Messrs. Burdon and  
Hunt, music committee of the West  
Newton Lyceum, for the loan of their  
piano; to Mr. Wellington, janitor of the  
City Hall, for the donation of the re-  
sumption due him for his services to the  
guild; to the players for the use of their  
theatre, "Theatre Royal," on May 15. The  
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EASTER SALE.

THE GUILD will hold an Easter sale in  
the Ladies' Parlor of the Universalist  
church, from 3 to 10 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, March 28. Fancy and useful articles  
will be for sale, also cake, pies, pickles,  
preserves, candies, etc. Cake, ices, and  
creams will be served at reasonable  
prices, both afternoon and evening.

MISS HUNT'S LECTURE.

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## THE CRUISE OF THE "NANCY JANE."

## A Piratic Episode of New York Harbor.

The sky was dark, and the iron-bound coast  
Of the battery loomed high,  
When stout Ben Bow of the Nancy Jane,  
Over the billows cast his eye;  
But his nose's tip received  
At the cast came too, that has dwelt therein  
Ever since the world it viewed.

Then a sigh heaved o'er the Nancy's bows,  
With a wild convulsive throe.  
And he muttered words which I can't repeat,  
For his speech was short and low.  
Then he gazed up, and I looked again,  
With an anxious gaze and keen;  
But theinky flood he swept in vain,  
For he couldn't sweep it clean.

And aye the frown on his brow increased  
As he marked the driving clouds,  
While dead-eyes gleamed through the gloom.

And he air seemed full of shrouds.  
Down into the fathomless deep it proved indeed,  
The lead, with a seaman's prayer;  
But the fathomless deep it proved indeed,  
For there wasn't a fathom there.

Then murk and murkier grew the sky,  
And fiercer rolled the tide,  
And Ben Bow was quite unmanned,  
So he raised his voice and cried,  
Unmanned was he, and he well might be,  
For his men were all ashore;

And he cried aloud, for he cried "Ahoy!"  
Till his very heart became a roar,

"Ahoy!" he cried, and across the tide,  
"Ahoy, ay!" his men reply;  
But never they'd answered yet a tars,  
Though he called them, "Ahoy, ay!"  
For though he was such as may be,  
Each day saw new disasters.

As the Nancy Jane was a brig, see,  
And none can serve two-masters.

Then his mate drew Ben aside, who seemed  
As the crew said, "much consarned,"  
For off his shaggy brows he knifed,  
And his eyes at times he closed,  
For the mate had been laid near at last,

With his heart of choice Havana.  
His heart grew sore with trouble,  
For the captain from whom stretched his hands,  
And the sight he saw was double.

At that, to the shore he madly rushed,  
And shouted "ayast! Belay!"  
But smaller and smaller the Nancy grew.  
She sheered wide away,  
And in her wake a noble ship,  
With a sort of shuddering quiver,  
With her captain bold and crew, went down—  
But she only went down the river!

—*Harper's Weekly.*

## PARSON VENABLES' ADVENTURE.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAP. I.

St. Fimbarrus is the name of a lonely little parish on a hillside in a distant county. The country round about is all wild moorland. From the church porch of St. Fimbarrus you can see many miles of undulating downs, now rising into hills of respectable elevation, and again sinking into valleys, through which a little stream brawls among stunted trees. There are no trees in St. Fimbarrus itself, save a few weakly firs in the vicar's garden, which he nurses with sedulous care, and in the hope that some day they may afford some shelter from the fierce winds that sweep down the glens on every side towards the vicarage. It is a hope unlikely to be realized; certainly, its fulfillment is so distant that ere it comes, the vicar will have been laid in that other tenement of his, within sight of his study window, which he purchased when his last child was laid there.

It was a bright afternoon in May, and the vicar stood on the gravel sweep before his house scanning the sky anxiously. He turned to gaze successively at each quarter of the heaven, inhaled rather dubiously several large mouthfuls of the air, to satisfy himself whether it tasted salt, or if the wind blew from the sea, the rainy quarter at St. Fimbarrus; and then with a brighter countenance he re-entered the house.

"You may put on your things, Anna," he cried out cheerfully as he crossed the hall, "and tell Hugh to bring the pony down."

"Then I shall get my cross-stitch pattern, after all; and I can talk with Mrs. Hartle about the butter." So saying, Mrs. Venables, in state of some excitement, gathered up her shawl, her spectacles, and her knitting, on which she had been employed, in preparation for going up-stairs to make ready for the desired journey.

"You can talk to her about anything you please, my dear," said the vicar, rather testily, for he was in truth somewhat tired of hearing of his wife's difficulties with regard to the cross-stitch pattern and the butter.

"I shall talk to her about these two things, and nothing else," said the old lady with determination; "we sha'n't have more than enough time to settle them."

"Well, well, my dear, as long as you are satisfied," returned the vicar. "Will you be ready in ten minutes?"

"Not if you flury me with calling to know how long I shall be. I have so many things to remember, and I can't tell what I've done with my tablets—Belinda! Where is Belinda?" "Very well! I'm coming up-stairs, my love."

The vicar went out again to the sun-shine. He had not often many turns about the walk beneath the windows of the house, when a crunching sound of wheels on the gravel announced the arrival of the pony.

"How is he to-day, Hugh?" asked the vicar. "Pretty quiet?"

"For much oats inside him, sir," said the man; touching his hat. "Oats goes to friskiness."

"I'm afraid you're right, Hugh," the vicar answered, observing how impatiently the pony was stamping on the gravel. "Poor Charles! good Charles!" and he attempted to stroke the animal's nose—a compliment which Charles resented by first tossing his head, as if he wished to feel his master's fingers between his teeth, and then starting off at a full racing speed in the direction of the open gateway. The vicar hung on to the back of the chaise. Hugh, muttering blasphemies, made desperate efforts to catch "good Charles'" head; while in the midst of the confusion, a window was thrown up and Mrs. Venables cried loudly: "Stop, stop! We're not nearly ready yet."

"I wish you'd make haste, my dear," returned the vicar; "this restless animal has nearly torn my arm out of the sockets."

"Nonsense! You must keep him quiet." "That's more easily said than done; but we will try."

"It's very easy, I'm sure," returned

the lady. "Men have no tact. I'll come down presently with an apple."

The vicar looked at Hugh and shook his head rather dubiously; he doubted the virtue of the apple.

"If the missus would leave his feed to me, sir, he wouldn't be half so lively," remarked Hugh; "but when ladies will go and fill his box with a double portion of oats, so as he's a-eating all day, and never goin' out at all!"

"I know—I know," the vicar said hastily. "Ladies don't understand horse-feed, Hugh."

"They do," rejoined the man gruffly. At this juncture, Mrs. Venables called forth, accompanied by her niece Belinda, who carried several thick shawls and a heavy carriage rug.

"Shall we want all those wraps on such a bright day?" the vicar asked.

"Yes; indeed we shall. It will be very cold when the sun goes in; and with that, Mrs. Venables took the wraps from her piece and stowed them carefully in the back seat. After satisfying herself that they were not likely to fall out, she went up to the pony's head. "Naughty Charles!" she said in a coaxing voice; "bad Charles, to startle your good mistress so, and pull your master's arms out of the sockets."

Where Mrs. Venables was, nobody seemed to know. The housemaid was certain she had heard the two ladies talking up-stairs not ten minutes before, while the cook was equally positive that she had seen them walking in the garden. It was quickly ascertained that they were not in either places now, and messengers were despatched in every direction in which it seemed likely they had gone. The pony had been at the door for twenty minutes, however, and Mr. Venables was in a fever of impatience to be gone, before his wife and Mrs. Hartle came strolling slowly down the street talking as leisurely as if nobody had been waiting for them.

The vicar was a man of temper; he forbore to reproach his wife, and merely pointed out to her that in a few minutes the town clock would sound half-past six, the hour at which they had arranged to be at home.

"Yes; I knew it would be so," said Mrs. Venables, a little nervously. "I think you had better drive him, Theophilus."

"O yes, Uncle Theo," Miss Belinda interposed; "do drive him yourself, he seems so very wild."

"Stuff!" said the vicar. "If Charles is at all fresh, Hugh's is a much safer hand on the reins than mine. Get in, my dear, or we shall not reach the town to-day."

But as Mrs. Venables placed her foot upon the step, Charles made a sudden start, which, though checked on the instant by a sharp tug at his head, was most sufficient to throw the old lady down. "Theophilus," she said, retreating two or three steps from the pony-carriage, and looking at her husband with a face full of apprehension, "this pony is not master to-day, and I must insist on your driving."

"I know what's the matter with him, aunt," said Miss Belinda mysteriously. "Some pixy's got into him. I've seen a cow go on just like that at milking-time, and they always know then that the pixies are about the farm."

The vicar turned round angrily. "How often am I to tell you, Belinda, that I won't have these silly tales repeated about my house?" Is it possible for me, to do you think, to expel superstition from the minds of the honest people over whom I am set, if one of my family should fall abroad?"

"Never mind, never mind," interposed Mrs. Venables. "Belinda didn't mean any harm. It's quite likely she may be quite right too; and that's another reason why you should drive, Theophilus. I always feel so safe when you have the reins."

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## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE WRITER FOR MARCH.

"The Writing of Speeches" is discussed by Hon. John D. Long, in the March number of the Writer (Boston). George Alfred Townsend writes on "The Newspaper of To-day," and Rev. Dr. Lorimer has a bright article in the series entitled "How I Write my Sermons," "Marketable Literary Goods," "What of Dictation?" "Some Newspaper Bores," "Rejected Manuscript," and "Requisites for Writers," are titles of some of the other articles in an unusually interesting number. A score of questions about literary work are answered in the department of Querries." The Writer costs but one dollar a year. Address the Writer, P. O. Box 1005, Boston, Mass.

THE PANSY.

The Pansy for March contains Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret, Margaret Sidney's story The Old Brimner Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A sea story. Several missionary sketches. The Indian School at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story. \$1 a year, 10 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of The Pansy (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The March number of St. Nicholas is so full of good things that it is difficult to say which is best. It opens with an unusually interesting article descriptive of "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," written by E. V. Smalley. Julian Ralph contributes a bit of history that will be new to most readers in the sketch, "How a Pig Nearly Caused a War," and Ernest E. Thompson, in "Tracks in the Snow," explains how hunters are enabled to tell different animals by the tracks they make in the snow. The paper by Edgar M. Bacon, on "Accidental High Art," will set many amateurs, and even professionals, experimenting. Frank R. Stockton, in the "Personally Conducted" series, gives his impressions of "The People We Meet" abroad, and H. A. Ogden draws pictures of them. John Dimity, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice," recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions, of a terrible man-eating bird. Miss Magruder's "Child Sketches from George Eliot," are continued, and Mr. John Preston True gives the second instalment of "Drill."

WIDE AWAKE.

The March Wide Awake gives delightful chapters of Sidney Lusk's serial story "My Uncle Florimond," and Mrs. John Sherwood's etiquette-serial "Those Cousins of Mabel's." Helen Winslow, in "A Boston Experiment," describes the success of Massachusetts Horticultural Society in giving out plants to the poor children of Boston for cultivation in their windows. The third paper in Mrs. Upton's "Children of the White House" series relates to "The Family of Thomas Jefferson." Another attractive biographical article is about "Mother Goose," by Oscar Fay Adams. There are many fine stories and many other articles, pictures and poems—with the rest an entertaining department called "The Contributors and the Children." Wide Awake is but \$2.40 a year; 20 cents a number at the news-stand. In this number is announced a series of ninety-four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in Wide Awake. The contribution may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem, or humorous trifle. In total these prizes foot up \$2000. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

TEN YEARS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman of Auburndale, here just finished "Ten Years of Massachusetts," which D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston will publish. It pictures the development of the Commonwealth as seen in its laws, regarding the laws as the expression of the "common sense" of the people beyond which, as a whole, they have not advanced. It is written with the idea that the real progress of the state is to be seen in the legislation and the thread which holds the chapters together is the thought of the Commonwealth as a person in the progress of development. Only a small proportion of the laws of the last ten years are mentioned. Everything is omitted which does not bear on the line of the development of the Commonwealth as a whole. The different chapters show the progress of the Commonwealth along old lines and its entry upon new fields. They take up in turn the constitutional changes, the public administration, the religious advance, the progress in the interest of public morals, the advance in education, the changes in social conditions, the increased care of life and health, the remarkable development of labor legislation, the rapid business advance of the Commonwealth as shown in its laws, and the manifold temperance legislation. The last chapter shows how active has been the temperance sentiment of the state and how much it has accomplished. The book, as a whole, proves that the Commonwealth has made marked progress in the last ten years, a progress which is surprising when it is thus plainly and concisely set forth.

## Morals in Education.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association in Boston on Monday discussed the question, "The State and Moral Education of Our Future Citizens." Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of the Newton Theological Seminary opened the discussion. He said that the question now arose, if the State had the right to help men, upon what ground had it that right? Upon the ground of self-protection, the prolongation of its own existence, or upon the ground that it might rightly provide for the maturing and the happiness of the individual man. The State itself, in a technical sense, was an artificial creation. It was a means to an end, and if we rightly interpreted the spirit of the time we should conclude that the State existed for the furtherance of manhood, to teach man what was true and what was right, and to teach him also to be true and to do right. The individual was before the State and would be after the State. Dr. Thomas urged that freedom implied education, and then addressed himself to the question, Can the State educate morally? He could scarce see how the conception, at least, of the moral element could be excluded at least from education. He could scarce see how the State could begin at all the organization of a school out of public funds, provided by uniform taxation and open alike to all,

without introducing the moral element. It was the tendency of our times to equalize men. Any institution that attempted to isolate the children from their fellows, whether by keeping them in the lines of some old national dialect or in other ways, was antagonistic to the fundamental conception of homogeneity among our people, and so to the unity which was essential to the preservation of the Republic. The very organization of the school, the fundamental and essential conditions of organization, implied morality. Truthfulness, punctuality, mutual adjustment of one to the other, the subjection of all to law, these involved moral principles and no school could exist without them. If the children must, in order to the success of the school be indoctrinated with these ideas why should not they be led to understand intellectually that their comfort and success did depend upon such organization in the school, and to be prepared to understand the meaning of self-government, a mutual concession, and the subjection of one to another in the after life, and that the prosperity of one was the prosperity of all? That which was inevitably taught, as the condition of the existence of the school, might safely be taught theoretically as an explanation of that condition. If we took the higher conception, that the State existed for the protection of men, we should not lack for arguments, for no one would truly a man who had not developed in those conditions of manhood that enabled him to be a help rather than a hindrance and enabled him to act to his best, which was truly his own. If we took the lower conception that the State existed for its own sake—and to a certain extent this was true—the children might be taught that this was a world of mutual self-adjustment and qualified for manhood, for he who was a man would be a safe and wise citizen.

## Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth.

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrhal, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as the spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Commodore Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream cured his wife of catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

## Miscellaneous.

"Sail, ho!" sang the lookout on a pirate vessel.

"Where away?" called out the pirate captain.

"Three points on the weather beam and bearing this way."

"Good. Can you make her out?"

After a prolonged inspection through a powerful glass the lookout replied in an agitated voice:

"She looks like the Atalanta, Capt. J. Gould's—"

"About ship!" yelled the captain, frantically: "and run! All hands on board to pray for deliverance!"—[Chicago Tribune.]

Patient (to family physician) In your absence, doctor, I was compelled to call in young Dr. Sawbones. He said that the chief symptom indicated chronic interstitial inflammation. What's that in plain English?

Family physician—in plain English it means that Sawbones didn't know what was the matter with you.—[New York Sun.]

He wasn't frightened: "I saw you out with half-dozen different girls during the past week, Fred," said a friend. "The first thing you know one of them will be suing you for a breach of promise and getting \$45,000 out of you." "By George!" replied Fred, "I wish I could find a girl that could get that out of me. I'd marry her as soon as she got it."—[N. Y. Sun.]

Minister, just settled in Minneapolis, to deacon—"I noticed, Mr. Smith, that at the beginning of the sermon this morning a large part of the audience left the church. Is it—er—customary here?" Deacon—"Oh, no, sir! Not at all, sir. But you announced that you would take your text from St. Paul, and we're a little sensitive on that point. That's all, sir."

You sketch with a free hand, Miss Backbay," remarked the professor, who had been critically examining her portfolio.

"Entirely free," said the Boston young lady, as she cast down her eyes in soft confusion and waited for the professor to follow up the opening.—[Chicago Tribune.]

## A Sensible Man.

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs in curing more cases of Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds and all throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Price 50c. and \$1.

Hill's Genuine Magnetic \$1, \$2 and \$3 Belts are designed for application upon the back or front for male and female, old and young, large and small.



*B. A. Atkinson*

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LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Offer special inducements to intending purchasers of Household Goods. We show the largest line of  
**CARPETS**

Ever offered in New England, and at prices that will ensure quick and large sales. It will pay every housekeeper in want of a carpet this spring to call and look through the line. An elegant rug given to every customer who buys \$50.00 worth of goods. We shall also offer a special line of elegant

## PARLOR SUITS.

Call and see them. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Don't delay, as this is an opportunity not offered twice in one year. We have further placed on special sale a large line of  
**CHAMBER SUITS**,

New styles, extra well made, and at prices that will not pay for the lumber and trimmings.

We shall, as usual, have on hand a full and complete line of odd furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Rattan Furniture, Bedding of all kinds, Shades, Draperies, Straw Mattings, Rugs, Mats, etc.

## STOVES, RANGES, OILCLOTHS,

Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Clocks, Mirrors, &c., and, in fact, everything that appertains to the comfort and welfare of the frugal housekeeper. Goods sold for

## CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

Goods delivered free at any freight station in New England

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Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Will cure all diseases. Postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts. 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

ANODINE LINIMENT

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning!

Nice Work Guaranteed by the  
NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminsters; cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; State, 50 cents and upward per flight.

Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

## SIMON A. WHITE,

P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 8228. Factory and Residence, Clinton Street.

Business Hours:

From 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

JOSEPH N. BACON, President  
B. FRANKLIN FAGON, Cashier.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK.

Bank Hours: From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.; on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 1 p. m.

Office in the Newton National Bank.

GEORGE HYDE, President.

JOHN WARD, Vice President.

MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLEE, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT:

George Hyde, Willard Marcy, J. F. C. Hyde

J. F. C. Hyde, Clerk.

ALL ORDERS

—FOR THE—

Newton & Watertown Gas Light

COMPANY

left either at the Gas Works or at their office, Brackett's Block, Center street, near the Dep't. Newton, will be promptly attended to.

WALDO A. LEARNED, Supt.

Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Leave Newton 9:30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m.

NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office. BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 155 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton.

Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

Leave Newton at 9:30 a. m.

Newton & Watertown Gas Light

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&lt;p

**WALTER THORPE.** Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

Mrs. Levi C. Wade is ill at her home at Oak Hill.

Mr. F. W. Turner has removed to his new house on Norwood avenue.

Mr. Samuel Harrison was snow-bound at Clinton the first of the week on his way home.

The Reed estate on Summer street has been sold to Mr. Garret Schumuck of Bangor, Me.

Prof. English is expected home to-day. He was snow-bound coming from New York.

Mr. Chase Everett is having a handsome addition in the form of a pagoda, built in front of his piazza.

The Home Lodge, I. O. O. F. of New Highlands, initiated two Newton Centre residents Thursday evening.

There was a pleasant social gathering at the residence of Mr. J. F. Macker on Pelham street, Wednesday evening.

Mr. James Scott left for his home in New York Tuesday. He came here to attend the funeral of his mother.

Mr. George P. Rice, clerk for Mr. R. T. Stevens, left last Monday on a trip to Europe to be gone about a month.

Miss Sadie Shaw of New York has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Hamblen of Crescent avenue, during the past week.

The Women's Auxiliary committee have sent three barrels of clothing and books to the Crow Indians during the last week.

The monthly sociable of the Baptist church was held at the residence of Mr. A. C. Walworth on Centre street Wednesday evening.

Miss Agnes Lord, a sister of Mrs. Stephen A. Emery of Pelham street, who has been a missionary in Smyrna for seven years, is expected home again this summer.

Rev. Howard N. Brown of Brookline preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday evening at the Unitarian church, from the text, "The peace of God which passeth all understanding." Phillipsian 4-7.

Mrs. Drake has commenced delivering her new course of lectures in the Central Congregational church in Chelsea and also in Hyde Park. Last year she delivered a course in both of these places.

The Newton Centre friends of Amherst boys are taking a good deal of interest in the Amherst Glee Club concert, at Eliot Hall, March 31st. A large load of friends from this village is being made up.

Postmaster Richardson has forwarded his bond to Washington, his bondsman being Messrs. Geo. A. Pierce, S. D. Gary, S. M. Jackson and Dwight Chester. As soon as it is approved he will enter upon his duties.

Next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock the quarterly meeting of the Church Temperance Union will be held at the Congregational church. Special music and an address by Rev. T. J. Holmes are expected, and all are invited.

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There was a very pretty farewell dancing party on Monday evening at Mrs. Bowen's residence on Summer street, given in honor of Mr. Edw. B. Bowen, who left the middle of the week for the West. The dancing was kept up until 11.30, when supper was served, and was continued until 1 o'clock. Mr. Ferdinand Wood played the piano, accompanied by the violin. Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Gertrude Going, Miss Gertrude Ellis, Miss Alma James, the Misses Lambkin, Mr. Chas. Conry and Mr. Hancock, all of Boston.

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A Newton Centre gentleman went to New York Sunday night, and tells a very interesting story of his experiences. He started to ride down town on the elevated road, but the train became blocked, and he finally had to walk down to his store in the lower part of the city, freezing one ear on the way. After finishing his business there he went to the Astor House for a room, but they could

not even give him a place to sleep on the floor. No conveyances of any kind were to be had, and any number of teams and cars were abandoned in the streets, which were filled with snow some five feet deep. He waded up Broadway about a mile, where he succeeded in getting a small room in the fifth story of a hotel, and just as he was going to bed a fire broke out in the same block, but fortunately it did not reach the hotel. The next morning he made a laborious journey to the Grand Central depot, only to find that there was no prospect of trains for several days, and then succeeded by great efforts in getting through the snow to the Providence steamer. The captain did not know when he would sail, as he was waiting for the arrival of the other boat, but he gave our friend a warm stationery and at 7 o'clock the next morning the steamer left her dock, and arrived at Fall River at 4 p.m. There were only four passengers bound for Boston, but a special train was made up, and in company with several reporters of Boston papers, watching for news, they made the trip. Some New York papers in possession of one of the party gave some of the Boston dailies the first news they had had from New York since Monday. The Newtonian arrived home at 9.30 Wednesday night, having had the most eventful trip in his whole experience.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The Monday Club will lunch at Mrs. Phipps' next Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Metcalf of Auburndale will preach next Sunday evening at the Episcopal church.

Mr. S. W. Jones has bought the vacant lot on Floral avenue, opposite Mr. Thomas White's.

The Chautauqua Club met on Monday with Mrs. C. E. Galacar. The next meeting of the club will be with Mrs. Gilbert.

Mr. A. F. Hayward, who has been at home on account of illness for the past few days, is able to resume business again.

Mr. Charles E. Galacar, for seven years special agent at Boston of the Phoenix Fire Insurance of Hartford, has been elected additional assistant secretary of the company, and will remove his residence to Hartford, Conn.

The Young Ladies' Mission Circle will give a coffee and cake party at the Congregational chapel next Thursday evening. After coffee and cake an entertainment consisting of Howell's Mouse Trap; also selections of vocal and instrumental music will be given.

There will be a public hearing before the board of aldermen at City Hall next Monday evening, on the application of Thomas Mullen for a permit to erect an addition to a building on his premises, to be used for a blacksmith shop, on the expiration of his lease of the shop occupied by him for the past three years, belonging to Miss Louisa Pierce, which she intends to take down or remove, in order to make the land owned by her in the immediate vicinity more desirable for building sites.

The effort of the city authorities to enforce the ordinance requiring house-holders to remove the snow from the side-walks, meets with much disfavor at the Highlands, partly because many residents and non-residents owning vacant lands refuse to accede to the ordinance.

As far as we are able to judge from interviews with tax-payers, they prefer to have the highway department have entire control of the side-walks, so that the service can be performed in a satisfactory manner.

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#### DIVORCE REFORM LEAGUE.

REV. S. W. DIKE'S LECTURE AT THE CHANNING CHURCH.

Rev. Samuel W. Dike, corresponding secretary of the National Divorce Reform League, gave a very interesting lecture at Channing church Sunday evening. The league has been doing such excellent work that some points in its history are worth recording.

The New England Divorce Reform League was organized in part, in Boston, Jan. 24, 1881, the same day of the Monday Lecture given by Rev. Samuel W. Dike on "Facts as to Divorce in New England." It grew out of a conviction among leading men, especially in Connecticut and Massachusetts, who had for a year or two been associated in these states for the specific purpose of securing better legislation on divorce, than those that existed. The highest number of divorces are not to be found in large cities, but in the country towns. The marriage laws are as full of mischief as the divorce laws. Reforms have been made in these laws in eight or ten states.

The chief work of the league is its educational work. It believes that a close connection should be made between the public and Sunday schools. We need to do more in our homes, and make them what they should be. Mr. Dike spoke of the great practical work that has been done, although the means have been small with which to do it. The league invites any person interested in its work to join. An associate membership may be formed by the payment of \$5 annually. Mr. Dike is very deeply interested in this work, and went to Washington Monday to confer with Col. Carroll D. Wright in regard to the matter.

and the question is how to stop it. Suppose in New England five per cent. of the deaths are due to accidents, we insist on abolishing grade-crossings and everything dangerous, to prevent these accidents, but we cannot stop it then. The facts are that three or four per cent. of the families in Massachusetts formed in marriage, come to an untimely end in the courts. It is said and statistics show that bigamists in Massachusetts are equal in number to the divorcees. The married, however, are not to be found in large cities, but in the country towns. The marriage laws are as full of mischief as the divorce laws. Reforms have been made in these laws in eight or ten states.

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#### NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

New and improved machinery has arrived, and is being set up at the hosiery mills.

Miss Maria Williams and her sister, Mrs. Sweetser, start for California this week, to be gone several months.

John Carman, Jr., met with a painful accident while at his usual work in the mill, by which he lost the ends of two fingers and part of a third.

The effects of the storm were not felt very seriously here, except by those who were obliged to travel, but its work of destruction will be more noticeable when the trees put forth their leaves, many having been blown down or torn off large branches.

The people of Lower Falls were this week notified for the first time of the city ordinance relating to the removal of snow from the sidewalks. Some seem a little inclined to kick against the enforcement of this ordinance, but it should be remembered that what's fair for one is fair for all.

The Rev. Geo. E. Gray, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, will preach at the special service in St. Mary's church, Wednesday evening, March 21st, at 7.30. The rector preaches upon the Beatitudes, Friday evening. Other services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 4.30 p.m., Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m.

Much sympathy and regret is felt by the people of St. Mary's at the illness of their organist, Miss Burns. She is obliged to relinquish all her duties for the present. Mrs. Chas. A. Parker of Auburndale was fortunately secured for temporary supply. The attendance at all the Lenten services has been very gratifying, excellent congregations have greeted the special preachers.

It is to be regretted that the audience which listened to Mr. Kimball's lecture on Temperance last Saturday evening was such a small one, as all agree in pronouncing it a very interesting and instructive lecture. This effort on the part of a few distinguished people to furnish a good lecture occasionally for our citizens ought to be encouraged as a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that if there is another lecture it will be attended by all, young and old, and especially the school children, who will certainly gain much valuable information from it.

**FINE CLOTHING**

for men, boys and children's wear, at moderate prices can be found at White, Gross & Co.'s, 592 Washington street, up one flight. This firm have succeeded C. Moulton & Co., and will give special attention to Newton patrons. They have all the latest novelties in their line. See advertisement.

He that would know what shall be, must consider what has been. Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills are an "old time" and "old reliable" remedy. They have never failed to afford pleasant and permanent relief. They are vegetable and harmless. 25¢.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

We will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work, 100 pages, colored plates from life. The most valuable adviser ever published. To any address on receipt of three cent stamp to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston.

4. An Upper Falls correspondent sends the following: "It is evident that the divorce question is hot over all the world. It would be useless to study that subject separately. The subject of which this is a branch is the family, and we must begin with that to have any influence on the branch question of divorce. Mr. Dike dwelt upon the necessity of training children in the right way, and gave an illustration of a village that he had visited where there were three families of good moral character, and in the same town three of bad character. How are we to account for the difference? Children go to school to learn something, but at home they can learn more than anywhere else. We should be careful of their training at home as well as in the school room. Is the family life of New England equal to the peculiar strain to be put upon it by social pressure? We all agree that the condition of family life is best when sound, healthy families are formed. When a great number of deaths are recorded we say there is something wrong,

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**W. O. KNAPP & CO.,**  
SELLS AS  
**GOOD FLOUR**  
AS CAN BE MADE, AT BOSTON  
PRICES.

The Diamond Creamery Butter in 5 and 8 pound boxes, and by the pound. This is the Best Butter that comes to Boston.

**Splendid Mild Cheese,**  
Also Pineapple and Dutch Cheese,  
TABLE SAUCES,  
Catsup, Fine Bottled Pickles  
SWEET OILS,  
SALAD CREAM.

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 24.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 23, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## The Amherst Glee Club,

Acknowledged to be the best of the College Glee Clubs, will give a

## Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

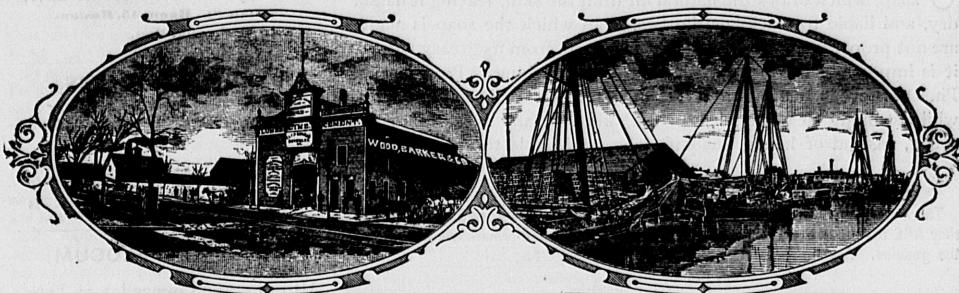
Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's, Newton; W. C. Gaudet's, Newtonville; G. H. Ingraham's, West Newton; Alfred Brush's, Auburndale.

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## Only a Few Days More

To Procure the Great Bargains in Dry Goods at the Removal Sale.

For the next few days previous to our removal to our new store, we propose to offer the people of Newton and vicinity the balance of our stock now remaining unsold, at a great discount.

We are determined to close our entire present stock before our removal, as we shall open our new and spacious store with a complete new stock of goods.

And to do this we shall offer For Cash everything in our store without any exception, at a great reduction from former prices.

Remember this is only for a few weeks, so now is your time to buy.

Remember, every article in our store marked down for this sale.

Sale to commence Saturday morning and to continue until all goods are sold.

## Francis Murdock & Co. NEWTON, MASS.

### Children's Hair Cutting

AT  
JOHN T. BURNS'  
COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

We wish to state to the public that we will take  
Special Care of the CUTTING OF CHILDREN'S  
HAIR, and also with every other branch of our  
business.

N. B.—LADIES' SHAMPOOING done at their  
homes at the moderate price of 75 cents.

F. M. O'Donnell, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE HOURS: 1:00 to 9:00, a. m.  
(6:00 to 8:00, p. m.)

Telephone No. 108. House, Washington street,  
corner of Crafts. 46

Mrs. CLARA D. REED, M. D.  
Diseases of Women and Children

A SPECIALTY.  
A few patients can be accommodated with  
board and room.

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Williams Street, off Centre, NEWTON.

Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

Loaning on Mortgage Security.

A SPECIALTY.

As Boston Manager of the KANSAS  
TRUST & BANKING CO. OF ATCHI-  
SON, KAN., I am now offering Debentures as  
well as Mortgages on real property, fully  
Guaranteed, bearing from 6 to 7 per cent. interest,  
coupons payable at Bank, semi-annual.

ALMLO, MONEY TO LOAN on Boston or  
Newton Mortgages at very low rates. NEW-  
TON INSURANCE EFFECTED at current  
rates in all the Best Home and Foreign Com-  
panies. Please apply to

E. W. COBB, 31 Milk St., Boston, or at  
Newton after 6 P. M.

N. B.—Send to: List of Farm Mortgages, and  
Explanatory Pamphlet.

16mos \$3

E. A. W. HAMMATT,  
Civil and Consulting Engineer,  
Office 5 Pemberton Sq., Boston,  
Room 29.

Surveys and Plans for the construction of  
Water Works and Sewerage Systems; House  
Drainage and Landscape Work.

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LAND IN NEWTONVILLE

On the Hill, for sale in large or small lots by  
T. M. CLARK, 178 Devonshire St., Boston. 27

### CLOVER SOAP.

G. H. ADAMS

Wishes to call the attention of  
the citizens of Newton to a soap  
which he knows will carry its  
own welcome. THE CLOVER  
SOAP is most emphatically a  
universal soap.

It is as cheap to the house-  
keeper to use in any and all do-  
mestic departments as the com-  
mon yellow soaps, but its quality  
will SUSTAIN IT if raised to  
the daintiest positions occupied  
by soap of five times its cost.

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.  
(Harvard Medical College, 1876.)

Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum

(Piles, Fistula, etc.)

Residence and Office: Thornton street, near

Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.

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Business Office: 23 Mt. Vernon street, opposite

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A. J. MACOMBER.

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER

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OPTICIAN.

64 ELMWOOD STREET, NEWTON, MASS.

everything usually repaired in a place of this

kind will receive prompt attention and low prices.

EDWARD A. BUSS,

CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

81 Milk St., - BOSTON.

Plans prepared for Dividing and Improving

Estates, and for Drainage, Topographical and

Mill Work.

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E. A. Libby,

Importer of

RICH PARIS MILLINERY.

No. 19 Temple Place, Boston

This House Has No Special Opening.

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## HATS.

### JACKSON & CO'S (HATTERS) NEW LOCATION,

Opp. Park Street Church,  
126 Tremont Street.

Never before have we been able  
to offer such inducements to  
the public as we offer the  
present season. Our Easter  
Styles are superior to any-  
thing ever before shown.

We are the Sole Agents  
in Boston for the Sale  
of the DUNLAP & CO.

### HATS

OF NEW YORK.

Also, of superior stock of Canes  
and Silk Umbrellas.

### Jackson & Co.,

### HATTERS.

126 Tremont Street.  
OPP. PARK STREET CHURCH.

## Grand CONCERT!

### Yale Apollo,

### Glee & Banjo

### Clubs.

April 4th, '88.

IN  
Eliot Hall

Tickets at Hubbard & Procter's

## NEWTON.

—Miss Whiton gave a very pleasant  
afternoon tea, on Wednesday, at her  
residence on Church street.

—The Patriarchal degree was conferred  
on one candidate of the Garden City Em-  
ployment, I. O. O. F., Monday evening.

—Mr. Walter Goodyear, formerly of  
Newton, was among the injured in the  
recent railway accident near Savannah.

—Mr. J. J. Johnson, the florist, will  
have an unusually fine display of Easter  
lillies at his green house on Thornton  
street.

—The young ladies' missionary society  
of Eliot church were given an afternoon  
tea by Miss Emily of Galen street on  
Wednesday.

—The prelude of Joseph Cook on  
“Free Speech on Public Grounds” is  
printed entire in this week's issue of  
Zion's Herald.

—Mr. Geo. Lane of Elmwood street,  
who has been quite ill with a rheumatic  
attack, is improving and is able to be up  
a part of the day.

—A beautiful assortment of Easter  
cards and booklets can be found at the  
Newton Bazaar. The Easter cards are  
handsome this year than ever.

—The last monthly meeting of the  
Nonantum Cycling club occurs next Mon-  
day, March 26th, at its rooms in Newton-  
ville. The club disbanded April 1st.

—The members of Channing Sunday  
School are reminded of the contributions  
of clothing for poor children to be taken  
to the church parlors on Saturday after-  
noon.

—A large number of tickets have been  
sold for the Amherst Glee Club concert,  
next week Saturday evening, in Eliot  
Hall. The Amherst club has a very high  
reputation for giving excellent music.

—Next Sunday being Palm Sunday the  
choir of Grace church will sing Faure's  
“Palm Branches” at both services. The  
Rev. A. E. George of St. Matthew's church,  
Boston, will preach at night.

—The services in Grace church during  
Holy week will be as follows: Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,  
8:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Good Friday,  
10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Easter Eve (Sat-  
urday) 4:30 p. m.

—Rev. Dr. Pierce removed this week  
to his former residence on Jewett street.  
As he has a library of 7,000 volumes, the  
work of removal was no easy task, and his  
library is probably the largest private  
one in the city.

—The many friends of Mr. J. Edwin  
Warner will be very sorry to learn that  
he suffered a second shock of paralysis on  
Thursday, and that although he passed a  
comfortable night his condition is con-  
sidered critical.

—The coming week is known in the  
Christian church as Holy week, because  
of the commemoration of the closing  
events in the life of our Saviour. This  
year it includes March 25 to March 31st.  
Next Friday is the anniversary of the  
Crucifixion.

—Easter Sunday promises to be a busy  
day at Grace Church. It will include  
the early communion at 8:30 a. m., then a  
special service of dedication, after which  
will come the regular service, in the af-  
ternoon the young people's celebration,  
and at night the closing service, making  
five in all.

—The next performance of “The  
Players” have been postponed from  
April 18th and 19th to May 2nd and 3rd,  
in order to make sure of having the new  
chairs which have been ordered for City  
Hall. Some alterations to the raised  
seat platform will have to be made, after  
the chairs arrive.

—The ladies of the Methodist church  
desire to express their thanks to those  
who have assisted in providing the course  
of entertainments just closed, and espe-  
cially to the speakers and others, who  
have, by their generous assistance, made  
the course a success.

—An old folks concert will be given at  
Channing church, Tuesday evening, April  
3rd, for the benefit of the Sunday School.  
The church quartet will assist, and a  
fine program of old-fashioned songs will  
be given, a large number of local singers  
taking part.

—Roses, Violets, Carnations and other  
choice flowers, also flowering plants in  
pots, including an assortment of spring  
bulbs, may be found at greenhouses of  
C. F. Rogers, Jr. Those wishing flowers  
for Easter will do well to make their  
orders early, as the demand is large.

—A surprise party was tendered Noble  
Grand J. L. Curtis, at his residence  
on Carlton street, Wednesday evening,  
by his brother Odd Fellows and their  
ladies. A fine collation was served. The  
party was gotten up by Mrs. G. O. Brock  
and Mrs. Frank Jordan, and was a pleasant  
surprise to Mr. Curtis and family.

—Mr. James Goldsborough, whose fu-  
neral took place in Bridgewater on the  
13th, was one of the oldest members of  
Grace church. For many years he was  
one of the most regular attendants, first  
at the old chapel and then in the new  
church. Age and infirmity prevented his  
being out much of late, and a fall about  
ten days before his death hastened his  
departure.

—Bad washouts were caused by the  
flood of Wednesday on Centre, Franklin  
and Sargent streets, and immediate  
repairs will be needed there. The drain on  
Eldridge street was choked up by the  
stones and gravel washed down, and  
there was a small lake there, until the  
street department succeeded in removing  
the obstruction. A good deal of damage  
was done to Mr. Rogers' lawn on Sargent  
street, and to those of other residents,  
by the overflow from the gutters.

—The carpenters had a very successful  
meeting at Nickerson's Hall, West  
Newton, Monday evening, a large num-  
ber of ladies being attracted by the  
lecture in favor of the nine hour system by  
Mrs. Mansfield. The other speakers were  
H. McKay, J. G. Chinkhard, L. G.  
Newman, Thos. Flanagan, and T. Bos-  
worth. At the meeting of the union  
Wednesday, a large number of new  
members were admitted.

—The attendance at Eliot Hall last  
Sunday afternoon was so large that extra  
seats were brought in for the accom-  
modation of those anxious to hear Mrs.  
Katherine L. Stevenson, who was to ad-  
dress the Y. M. C. A. on that occasion.  
The theme chosen was from John 15—  
“Abide in me.” The speaker abounded  
in sayings which made a deep impression  
upon the audience. Next Sunday the

association will hold another “service of  
song,” conducted by Mr. Hugh Campbell.  
There will be a male quartet and two  
cornet solos, and congregational  
singing. This has proved one of the  
most enjoyable services. It is held at  
3:45 p. m.

—Ex-Alderman Powers won a sub-  
stantial victory against Gen. Butler in  
the Hurd will case, which was decided  
this week by the Supreme court in favor  
of his client. Mr. Powers is also counsel  
for Messrs. R. P. Mullis, Henry E. Cobb  
and others, who are interested in having  
all the telegraph and other wires in Bos-  
ton put underground, as they should be.  
The matter had a hearing before the  
Boston board of aldermen last Friday  
night, which lasted until 1 o'clock in the  
morning.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE REPORT OF THE CHARTER REVISION COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

Both branches of the city government were in session on Monday evening.

In the board of Aldermen all the members were present and Mayor Kimball presided.

Mayor Kimball presented the applications of the druggists of the city for sixteenth-class liquor licenses, and they were referred to the committee on licenses.

Alderman Ward presented the petition of Geo. A. Ellis, to move a small building, 10 by 20 feet, through Boylston street to the Needham line, and license was granted.

Alderman Johnson read the application of T. W. Mullen for a permit to erect an addition to his blacksmith shop on Centre street, ward 5, a large number of remonstrants being present.

Attorney J. C. Ivy appeared for the petitioner, and stated the facts of the case. Mr. Mullen had bought a lot of land on which there had been a blacksmith shop for 15 years, in order to have a place to carry on his business, and he asked for permission to build an addition for the storage of carriages. There is one dwelling house on the lot, occupied by the petitioner. The lot was bought for a shop, without restrictions, and the only question was whether the addition would increase the fire risk.

Mr. D. S. Farnham appeared as the principal remonstrant, stating that he had bought land next to Mr. Mullen's lot and across the street, on which he was building houses for sale. The present shop was an old shed, within 38 feet of a new house he was building, and the shop would injure its value. He claimed that he did not know that the blacksmith shop was ever used, and that the shop would be a nuisance and prevent the sale of his house. He also stated that he would give Mr. Mullen a lot on Boylston street, if he would move his shop there. Cross-questioned by Mr. Ivy, Mr. Farnham denied that he had ever known the shop to be used, and when asked if the addition would make the shop more dangerous, he lost his temper and retorted "None of your business, and sit down."

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorator to resist colds and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by inflamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

"Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver Pills," he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know, is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla used in the family now will save many a week of sickness and many a dollar of bills. Use no other. This is the oldest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle on the market, containing 120 doses. There is no other preparation of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturers is a guarantee of its superior worth.

While the great doctors wrangle over the technicalities of an advanced medical science that can not cure disease, such simple preparations yearly snatch millions from untimely graves.

Messrs. Sullivan and Driscoll, whose barn abutted on Mr. Mullen's lot, favored the petition. There are also three other stables abutting on the lot.

Mr. Mullen said that he had bought Mr. Blood's place to have a shop to carry on his business, paying \$4,500 for it. He had always used the shop more or less for work. The addition would be used to store carriages in. To put the shop on the back of his lot, would take all of his land, and prevent his selling a lot in the rear.

Ex-Alderman Dear spoke in Mr. Mullen's favor, and said the present shop was not a tumbled-down shed as had been stated, but it had always been used as a shop.

Mr. Farnham suggested that Mr. Mullen could buy Miss Pierce's building, move it to the rear of his lot on Boylston street, which was 200 feet deep, and there no one would object.

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## THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends: Let us ask today, What is the relation of the church to the world?

But, first, what is the world? In one word, it is mankind as they run, the great body of associated humanity. In these letters frequent reference has been made to the world and the world system. It has been assumed that this system was antagonistic to Jesus Christ and his system in his church. The New Testament everywhere makes this distinction unequivocally. That disciple whom Jesus loved it is who tells Christians: "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the vain glory of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world, and the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." "We know that we are of God, and the whole world lieth in the evil one. And we know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son, Jesus Christ." In this, John only echoed the words of him in whose bosom he lived; for Jesus himself had said in his prayer of love: "I manifested thy name unto those whom thou gavest me out of the world. I pray not for the world, but for these. I have given them thy word; and the world hated them, because they are not of the world even as I am not of the world. I pray, not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but keep them from the evil one. I pray that they may all be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they may be perfect even in one; that the world may know and believe that thou didst send me."

Let us not take a narrow, artificial or ascetic view of what this term, "the world" means. We often talk about the worldling, meaning one who has a good time, who dances, who goes to the theatre, who plays cards; and we assume that one who avoids those things is not a worldly person. But he who lies, or gets mad, or loves money, or neglects the poor, or is proud of his talents, or his position, or his clothes, what is he or she? To let alone a few games or pleasures, that is not unworldliness. They may be symptoms of worldliness, usually are; but the disease lies deep in the nature of men. No set of externalities constitutes worldliness.

What is the world? Lift your thought to it, this mighty throng of thirteen hundred millions of men and women and children, in China, Germany, Brazil, Liberia, New York, Honolulu. What one thing can you see in them all? Climb up above some city, and look down into it as into a bee-hive. What are they all about there? Go closer; into Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s, for instance. Why does this rush? What is the one motive in every breast? Or, here is another crowd, standing outside the concert door. Now you are inside, you have reached your seat. How? It was a hard struggle, was it not? What made them crowd so? Do you think that was a crowd? Let the cry of fire ring through the hall, and let the audience see the flames leaping up the walls, and your gentle crowd becomes a tornado of fighting demons, trampling women and children underfoot. Well, that is the world, thirteen hundred millions of them, contending for a foothold, for life, for food, clothing, houses, lands, ranks, honors. The prize must be a clerkship in a store, a woman's hand, the portraiture of a church, a sentence on a document, or a head-scholarship, to win a six-day's race, or a law case, to arbitrate the destinies of Europe, like Bismarck or Bonaparte, or be champion-fighter like Sullivan or Dempsey, to be the "toniest" young man or the most admired young lady in town, to be the most conspicuous at mission meetings, or the most successful Sunday-school teacher, to murder a bank-cashier or to "kill" your competitor in business. Above a century ago, one of the keenest satirists among men said, "This world is only a lottery of goods, ranks, dignities, rights." And it is the well-recognized principle of political economy and of the commercial system, that, in the language of the most eminent, "it is vain to expect the help of others from their benevolence, but rather from their own interest and self-love." That is, every man is in competition with every other man to win all he can for himself. We know how it is all about us. The poor are poor, because they are poor in ability of some kind. They cannot compete and succeed. Hence they go to the wall. We are sorry for them, we who are succeeding; but there is no help for it, it is human nature, it is the way of the world. So we say, and say truly. It is the way of the world. He who knew what was in man and needed not that any should tell him, saw all this when he said, "Labor not for the food that perishes. Be not anxious what ye shall eat and drink and wear. For all these things the nations of the world seek after." That is the sum of the whole matter. All that men are seeking is only food and clothing, in ultimate thought. A house or a city is clothing. A wheat-field or a symphony-concert is food. The nations of the world, and the individuals of those nations, live to win these things, all symbolized in what we call wealth. Who has the most wealth, in money, lands, buildings, gains, talent, rank, he is the world's darling, leader and model. Caesar, Goethe, Vanderbilt.

All that just what we mean by the world—Jesus meant by the world. He did not use this term any more than other terms, in any supra-human sense. He used the language of men, and so meant the mass of mankind pursuing their usual course.

Into this mass he came, to live a new life and announce a new principle. The old way had brought misery, the few in luxury, the many in poverty, all in struggle and unrest. Sin and falsehood and fighting, diseases and famines and death—he would abolish all these. He brought good news indeed. To this end was I born, He told Pilate, to bear witness to the truth. Your entire fighting-system in your wicked world is untrue. My kingdom is not of this world. Else would my servants fight. To the man who came to him wanting to get some of his father's property away

from his brother, Jesus replied: Not so, do not be covetous, let him keep it; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth. If a man go to law for your coat, give him your cloak too. Love your neighbor as yourself. And who is your neighbor? That man lying across the road there, bruised and robbed, whom you never saw, whose name you do not know, who belongs to another race. Go, kneel in the dirt beside him, wash his wounds, put him in your carriage, care for him, as you would for your own brother. Do that not only for a stranger, but for your enemy too. Pray for him when he ill-treats you or persecutes you. Be merciful. Be loving. Seek not your own, nor seek others' good.

We know that Jesus did it. He competed with none. He suffered all things. He died rather than resist. He saved his life by losing it. Oh! how sublimely he bore witness to the truth of self-renunciation as he was stretched upon the cross! He saved others because he could not, would not save himself by denying the truth which he came into the world to bear witness to. You know, he said, that the rulers of the world have authority, they command their subordinates and do as they please; but it shall not be so with you. You must be as I, the Son of Man, who came not to be served by others, but to serve them and to give his life a ransom for them. Let them that name the name of the Lord depart from iniquity. Why are they silent concerning the great commission—the last words of Jesus to his Apostles and his church? Because they know that life and death are the loudest word that can be spoken from man to man. O, disciples of Jesus, why seek we to be greater than our Master? Why nullify his teaching: In the world ye shall have tribulation, but in me ye may have peace.

Do we know the real meaning of these much quoted words: Far be it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, through which the world hath been crucified unto me and I unto the world?

But how could we get on without money for the Lord's work? As a brother said recently, "Rich men are necessary. We couldn't get along with them. For example, we could never have built this church without rich men. My brother, are you altogether sure that this church building is an advantage to Christ's cause in the world? Where would Jesus go to church if he lived it Newton?

Suppose the three hundred members of this church were straightway to count themselves pilgrims and sojourners of the earth, determined to live, so far as possible, as Jesus lived. What would happen? In the first place, that \$50,000 a year, which I had hoped to get ten years from now, would be forthcoming this year ten times over. In the next place, some of us, it might be five, it might be fifty, would be gone soon to some distant parts of this earth, where the name of Jesus would not be heard. How would so many be supported? Part of them doubtless by some of the thousands which would be freely given, one keeping for himself more than was necessary for his support, but probably the most of these missionaries would support themselves in the same way as the natives among whom they went to live and preach. There is scarcely a climate or nation in the world where an American cannot live, if he is content to give up his comforts and habits, and devote himself to the service of others. That is dreadful, no doubt. But it is Christlike. It is like a certain apostle, delicately reared too, and his associates, who declared, "Even unto this present hour we hunger and thirst, and are naked and are buffeted, and have no certain dwelling-place; and we toil, working with our own hands; being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we endure; being defamed, we entreat; we are made as the filth of the world, the offscouring of all things, even unto this now."

Now let us try to see how much such a religion involves. It simplifies matters very much indeed to have a general principle to which to refer all perplexing questions of detail. The most perplexing question to every Christian is: How shall I conduct myself in relation to the world? How much shall I associate with people of the world? How much engage in their pursuits? How regard them? To all these there is one answer, namely: As Christ was sent to the world, so are we sent to the world. What he did we are to do—according to our measure of His spirit. He was sent to bear witness to the truth. So are we. How did he bear such witness most effectively? By his life and by his death. His words would have been powerless except that he could, and nobody deny, I am weak and lowly in heart. If ye believe not the words, he plead with them, believe me for the work's sake. That is the primary way in which the church is to bear its witness. The love which they have for one another, is to prove to all men that they are his disciples. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glory your Father in heaven. Jesus did, indeed, command his church to go and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them and teaching them to observe what he had commanded; just as he sent the seventy through the cities of Israel. But just as his directions to the seventy were mostly concerning their actions, so we find the apostles teaching the churches they founded, first of all and mainly, how to live righteously and godly in this present evil world. To live as Christ lived, that is the great testimony for his church to bear. Then the world will be convicted by the Spirit in his people, of sin and righteousness and judgment. They will have no cloak for their sin. It will be exposed by the light of the church which cannot be hid, by works of love and service, such as no other, except the Lord himself, ever did. This self-seeking, contending, miserable world of men, will be held among them a body of people, loving one another, seeking one another's good, caring nothing for personal honors and gain, humble, unresisting, truthful, patient, diligent, honest, living for the sole purpose of glorifying Jesus Christ, and leading others to become like him. They will see exemplified the angels' Christmas proclamation: On earth, peace among men, in whom God is well pleased.

But now several practical queries arise. In the first place, if the church were to be a Jesus was in the world, it would be perpetually poor and hence lose its influence. Is that a legitimate inference, do you think? Would the church, if poor, lose its influence? Put it this way: Would Jesus, if rich, have gained influence? No doubt. He might then have ridden into Jerusalem with a chariot of horses, have entered a palace, have had a retinue of servants, have been exceedingly influential. But he knew better. What certain Greeks sought to see this famous Jesus, he named again the secret of his life: "Verily, verily, I say to you, except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth by itself alone. But if it die, it beareth much fruit." So he had put aside Peter's strenuous worldly objection to the idea of his death. "Get thee behind me, Satan, for thou mindest not the things of God, but the things of men." Would we exchange a poor Saviour for a rich one? Then would he not be a Saviour to us. So neither is a rich church a saviour to men. But you say, and truly say, that poor churches are no more influential in this

best sense than their richer neighbors. Blessed are the poor in spirit, and the only. The poor who desire to be rich are very nearly as useless in Christ's church as the absolutely rich, just as the servant who is discontented with her position is as unchristian as the mistress who lords it over her. It is those who deliberately choose to be servants of all in Christ's name, who are baptized into his death, who die daily, always bearing about in the body the dying of Jesus, these are they who constitute a city set on a hill which cannot be hid. The apostles showed a divine philosophy taught them by the Holy Spirit, when they abstained from urging the churches addressed to preach the gospel to their brethren neighbors or to the world beyond. Instead, they insisted, in every form of argument and appeal, that the Christians should be Christ-like. "These things I will that thou affirm confidently to the end that they which have believed upon me depart from iniquity. Why are they silent concerning the great commission—the last words of Jesus to his Apostles and his church? Because they know that life and death are the loudest word that can be spoken from man to man. O, disciples of Jesus, why seek we to be greater than our Master? Why nullify his teaching: In the world ye shall have tribulation, but in me ye may have peace.

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## EXPERT EXAMINATIONS.

In justice to the majority of the finance committee, whose position in regard to an expert examination of all the accounts at City Hall has been misrepresented, it should be stated that they are not at all opposed to such examination, but they hold that the finance committee have only to do with the accounts of the present year, which they propose to examine quarterly, and if they cannot do the work satisfactorily, then they will employ an expert. That is the position President Burr, and Councilmen Moody and Bond took at the first, and they have not been frightened out of it by any "unfounded and scurrilous" article in another paper. We understand that Alderman Tyler, the chairman of the finance committee, also endorses this position as the only correct one.

As for the alleged demand for expert examinations of all the accounts at City Hall, all the present officials at City Hall are not only ready, but anxious for such examination, especially after the petty insinuations and slanders by innuendo that have been made, and which certainly do not show any great amount of courage. The question has not yet been presented in any definite form, and if there was any member of the city government who really desired such an examination, it would be the easiest thing in the world to have it ordered. How far shall it extend? Shall it take in the books of the city marshal, the present city clerk and his predecessor, as well as the city treasurer and the water registrar? How many years is it necessary to go back? Let them make some definite proposition, instead of skulking behind anonymous signatures or vague insinuations, which are unworthy of men possessing any self-respect. Let them have the courage of their convictions, or even of their suspicions, if they have nothing else, and state the case openly and above-board, and they will find it easy to secure expert examinations, although there is a very reasonable suspicion that that is the very last thing they desire. We do not believe that there is anything wrong in the accounts of any city official and the articles that the finance committee have characterized as "unfounded and scurrilous," are a disgrace to Newton and Newton journalism.

The charter commission have finished their work, and in another column they give their report of the changes proposed and the reasons for them. It will be read with considerable interest, especially as the changes proposed are radical ones, and the one-board system is only the least of them. The commission explain the principle on which they set to work, their model being the government of a large railroad corporation, and in imitation of this they set out to construct a form of government, which would be a simple, easily understood, flexible and frictionless piece of political machinery. How well they have succeeded a careful examination of their report will prove.

The mayor is to be the president of the corporation, with powers equal to those of most railroad presidents, and if the charter is adopted there will be no more complaints that the mayor's power does not equal his responsibility. He will be solely responsible for the administration of city affairs. The three members of the board of public works will be directly responsible to him for the performance of their duties; he appoints them and can remove them with the consent of the board of aldermen; he recommends the appropriations to be made, and has in a great measure the control of the amounts to be expended.

The one-board system is explained at some length, and of the four aldermen from each ward, two are to be elected every year, and the present defect of having a complete set of new men every year is thus avoided. One of the aldermen is to be president of the board, and will preside at all meetings. One dissenting member can block legislation for a week, and five can prolong it for two weeks, which ought to prevent any hasty legislation.

Government by committees will be abolished, and the members of the board of public works will take the place of the water board, board of health, overseers of the poor, and the present committees, so far as they have charge of work to be done. They are to be salaried officers, but will be answerable to both the mayor and the board of aldermen for their acts, so that each of these will be a check on the other. The members have seats in the board of aldermen, and can be called upon at any time for explanations.

In the school board the changes are more radical still. The number of members is reduced to nine, "in the interest of practical efficiency," the commission say although they have increased the members of the city council from 21 to 28, in order to make the board "absolutely safe from influence." The reader can not see why both arguments could not be applied in either case. It is quite as important to make the school board "absolutely safe from influence" as the board of aldermen. The superintendent is given a dangerous amount of power, and he could control a majority of the nine members with comparative ease. An explanatory note states that this change is in accordance with the recommendation of the state board of education, but it is only a step in the direction of abolishing school boards altogether, and vesting their autocratic powers in a superintendent. This might not be disadvantageous, if we could always be sure of getting an ideal man for the office. An absolute monarchy is an excellent thing in theory, and every one would favor it if he could select the monarch.

As the revised charter is to be subjected to a careful scrutiny by the city council, before going to the legislature, all the points in its favor and the objections should be brought out and an opportunity given for the expression of public sentiment. After the legislature has approved it, the people will have a chance to vote upon it, so that there will be abundant opportunity for examination and discussion. It would be better to wait another year than to rush the charter through without thorough consideration, as Alderman Ward suggested. Three charters in 12 years is rather crowding legislation, and if the proposed charter is not likely to be the final one, adapted to the wants of the city for the next dozen years at least, it should be made so.

THE CLINTON COURANT, in speaking of the movement to nominate Ex-Speaker Levi C. Wade for Congressman, says that "the renomination of Judge Ely would be much like making an antiquarian issue, which neither party can afford."

## THE REVISED CHARTER.

(Concluded from page 1.)

or, to exercise any power of suspension, unless so authorized by vote of the board of aldermen; or to exercise any power of appointment, unless such vacancy, disability, or absence shall have continued six weeks; or to approve or disapprove any ordinance or resolution until within twenty-four hours of the time when it would take effect, without the mayor's signature.

Sec. 21. The mayor shall at times have the control and direction of the police force, subject to the ordinances of the city. He shall from time to time communicate to the board of aldermen, in writing, such information and recommendations as the interests of the city may in his opinion require.

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

See. 22. There shall be the following administrative municipal officers and boards.

I. A board of public works, composed of three persons, who shall be paid, who shall have cognizance and control of all executive and administrative details appertaining:

a. To the construction, supervision, and management of the water works.

b. To opening, constructing, repairing, altering, grading, paving, flagging, curbing, guttering, and lighting streets, roads, ways, and sidewalks.

c. To the construction, alteration, repair, and care of public buildings; provided, however, that the care of the free public library shall remain under the control of the board of trustees thereof.

d. To the construction, alteration, repair, and care of public sewers, and drains.

e. To the erection and maintenance of public bridges.

f. To keeping street, roads, and sidewalks clear of snow and other obstructions; and to replacing and relaying, or requiring the proper persons to replace and relay, pavements, parts of a roadbed or sidewalk, or fences removed for any cause.

g. To the construction, alteration, repair, and care of public parks and burial places.

h. Said board shall further exercise the powers, and be subject to the duties exercised by, or imposed upon, surveyors of highways and boards of health, by the laws of the Commonwealth, or by the ordinances of said city.

II. A City Treasurer: who may also be the collector of taxes and water rates.

III. A City Solicitor.

IV. A Chief of Police.

V. A Chief of the Fire Department.

VI. A Water Registrar.

VII. A City Almoner: who shall exercise the powers and be subject to the duties prescribed for Boards of Overseers of the Poor, by the Laws of the Commonwealth.

VIII. A Warden of the Almshouse.

IX. The principal Assessors, and as many assistant assessors as there are wards in the city; they shall together constitute the Board of Assessors.

X. A Board of Trustees of the Newton Free Library, composed of five persons.

XI. A Board of Trustees of the Read fund and of the Kenrick fund, composed of three persons.

XII. A Board of Registrars of Voters, composed of four persons, of whom the City Clerk shall be one.

XIII. Provides for sinking fund commissioners.

Sec. 23. Such officers and boards shall in their respective departments, make all necessary contracts for the employment of labor, the supply of material, and the construction, alteration, and repair of public works, institutions, buildings, and other property, and have the care, custody, and management of the same.

Sec. 24. The chairman of the board of public works, the city treasurer, the city solicitor, the chief of police, the chief of the fire department, together with such administrative officers as the board of aldermen may hereafter designate by order or ordinance, shall, ex-officio, be entitled to seats with the board of aldermen, and shall answer for their respective offices at the meetings thereof.

It shall be their duty to attend all such meetings, unless excused by vote of the board. In case of the necessary absence of any one of them from any meeting, unless excused, he shall present the reasons for such absence at such meeting, either in writing or through some other executive or administrative officer present thereat. But the chairman of a board unable to be present may designate another member of the board to represent him.

Upon request, said officers shall have the right to speak upon all matters relating to their respective offices, departments, and boards, but upon no other matters, and without the right to vote. They shall be notified in like manner with the aldermen of all the regular, special, and adjourned meetings of the board. Upon the occasion of confirmation or removal of any officer, said officers shall retire.

Said officers shall give such information as may be required by the members of the board of aldermen, and answer such questions as may be asked by them in relation to any matter, act, or thing connected with their respective offices, or the discharge of the duties thereof.

Sec. 25. All officers and boards included under the provisions of this title, and such other boards and officers as may be established in said city, shall, subject to the provisions of Sec. 35 of this act, appoint their respective subordinates for such terms of service respectively as are or may be fixed by law or ordinance. The said officers and boards may remove such subordinates for such cause as they may deem sufficient, and shall assign in their order for removal.

Sect. 26 provides for the giving of bonds.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sec. 27. The school committee shall consist of the mayor and the president of the board of aldermen, ex-officio, and nine other persons, inhabitants of said city, who shall be elected at the qualified voters of the city. At the first municipal election under this act, there shall be so elected three persons to serve for the term of three years, three for the term of two years, and one for the term of one year, from the first Monday of January following, and thereafter, at each annual municipal election, there shall be elected three persons to serve for three years from the first Monday of January then next ensuing. Any vacancy occurring in said committee may be filled for the remainder of the municipal year by the joint ballot of the board of aldermen and the school committee in convention; and for the unexpired term thereafter shall be filled at the first municipal election after such vacancy occurs. The mayor shall be the chairman of the said school committee.

Sec. 28. The said school committee shall annually elect, but not of their own number, a superintendent of schools, who shall have executive control of the public school system and be the executive officer thereof; and as such may perform any of the duties of school committees under the laws of the commonwealth, which are executive or administrative in their

nature. He shall also have power to lay out routes of study for the public schools, and to designate text books and supplies, subject to the approval of the school committee. He shall annually nominate all the teachers, subject to confirmation by the school committee, and he may, for a term not exceeding one month, suspend any teacher; if the suspension be approved by the school committee, the suspension shall become a removal, and the place become and be vacant.

Sec. 29. Of the powers delegated to, and duties imposed upon, school committees by the law of the commonwealth, the said school committee shall exercise those only which are deliberative and legislative in their nature: the executive and administrative functions of school committees being, by this act, delegated to the superintendent of schools, as provided in the preceding section. The school committee shall appropriate no money except by a majority vote of all the members.

Sections 30 to 37 are taken up with general provisions, which are substantially the same as in the present charter.

Cocaine at G. Wilkins Shaw's.

## DIED.

CUSHMAN.—In Waltham, March 16, of pneumonia, Harriet Adelaide Cushman, wife of George H. Cushman, and daughter of Elmire and the late Orrin Whipple, aged 40 yrs., 5 mos.

FERGUSON.—In West Newton, March 14, Harry, widow of John Ferguson, aged 89 yrs., 1 mo., 11 days.

FULLER.—In Auburndale, March 14, Marion P., widow of G. F. Fuller, aged 75 yrs., 7 mos., 15 days.

BURKE.—In Nonantum, March 13, Martin, son of Peter Burke, aged 40 yrs., 4 mos., 21 days.

DOWNESS.—In Newton, March 16, Hugh, son of Samuel Downess, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 8 dys.

HAYWARD.—In Nonantum, March 17, William R. Hayward, aged 67 yrs., 6 mos., 6 dys.

HOLMES.—In Newton Centre, March 20, Mary A., widow of George W. Holmes, aged 78 yrs., 4 mos., 19 days.

ESTEY.—In Newtonville, March 21, Francis Warren, son of William H. and Lucy H. Estey, aged 1 yr., 2 dys.

SISSON.—In Natick, Miss., Rev. J. F. Sisson, formerly of Boston. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

242 L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that S. A. Sylvester has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for a permit to erect a stable on Dedham street, ward 5, for Levi C. Wade.

242 L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that Herbert F. Miller has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for a permit to erect a stable on Dedham street, ward 5, for Levi C. Wade.

242 L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**

**WANTED**.—Experienced Spinner, also draw-  
ing, riving or spooler tenders. Can likewise  
give employment to inexperienced, single,  
families. Address, Newton Mills, Newton.  
Upper Falls.

242 L. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE** in the best compa-  
nies at the lowest rates. W. Thorpe, Agent,  
Newton Centre.

TO BE LEASED.—A cosy house on Pearl St., with five rooms, in perfect condition. Four minutes' walk from the station. Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford St., Boston. 22

TO LET.—A suite of rooms for a small family  
on Webster st., W. Newton, partly furnished, if  
desired. Apply to Mrs. N. T. Allen, West Newton. 21

TO RENT.—Five Good Houses at Newton Cen-  
tre, and Three at Newton Highlands; all  
near station. Also, House on W. Thorpe, 21.  
Apply to J. R. Pearl, 136 Bedford St., Boston. 21

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Apply

**NEWTONVILLE.**

—Mr. Prestiss Chisholm has gone to Cincinnati.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dewson sailed in the steamer Gate City for Florida last week.

—Remember the Amherst Glee Club concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday evening, March 1st.

—Mr. W. F. Kimball is fast gaining strength, and his condition is very encouraging.

—Mrs. D. C. Heath and Mrs. E. W. Redpath attended the reception at Welllesley last week.

—Mr. Dearborn has put a large awning in front of his store, reaching nearly across the sidewalk.

—Mr. B. S. Grant's new house is nearly completed. He expects to move into it by the middle of April.

—Dr. and Mrs. Otis E. Hunt are homeward bound. They were in Washington during the recent blockade.

—Mr. Geo. Tewksbury has returned from his Western trip, and will remain at home for a couple of weeks.

—Preparations are being made for a very interesting Easter Sunday school concert in the Universalist church.

—Mr. J. C. Fuller has sold 10,000 feet of land on Walnut street, corner of Lincoln avenue, to Mr. Keith of Boston.

—Mr. A. E. Hooper returned from New York Saturday night, where he had been blocked in during the recent blizzard.

—Rev. Mr. Butters will take for the subject of his fourth and last lecture, "The Women of Methodism," on Sunday evening.

—An "Old Folks'" concert will be the entertainment provided at the next monthly social of the Methodist church.

—The brook on Murray street overflowed its banks Wednesday afternoon and all the cellars in the vicinity were flooded.

—Miss Tillottson of Waltham will take Miss Baldwin's place in D. B. Needham's store, the latter retiring to take a much needed rest.

—Rev. Pleasant Hunter gave the last in the series of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress" at the Central Congregational church, Sunday evening.

—Homer street was made impassable Wednesday afternoon by the overflowing of Bullough's pond, and a great portion of Cork City was under water.

—Rev. R. A. White has rented, through J. C. Fuller, one of Mr. Rollins' pretty cottages on Elm Place, off Otis street, and will take possession April 1st.

—A missionary tea meeting was held in the Methodist church vestry Thursday evening. Supper was served by the ladies and a large number were present.

—The C. L. S. C. met at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Soden on Walnut street, Monday evening. A very interesting essay on Aaron Burr was given by Mr. Richardson.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lawrence have returned from their wedding trip, and have been spending a few days at the home of the bride's parents on California street.

—Those who were so fortunate as to get on board the Springfield express as it went through Newtonville last Saturday, at 1:10 p.m., were thereby enabled to get to the matinees in season.

—Dr. Woodman of Highland avenue narrowly escaped a serious accident on Monday. One of the axles to his carriage broke when in front of Mr. McKersie's house, on Lowell street, letting him down and breaking one of the wheels.

—One of the horses of Truck No. 1 had a large tumor taken from his neck last week, by Dr. Bunker. It is hoped that the horse will recover, as he is a veteran in the department service of Newton, never having missed a fire in six years.

—The Goddard Union will give a dance and sociable at the Masonic Hall Thursday evening, April 5th. Dancing from 8 till 12. Tickets to be obtained of the members. As the tickets are to be limited, friends of the Goddard should obtain them at once.

—The quarterly conference of the Methodist church was held on Tuesday evening, Presiding Elder Lindsay being present. It was voted unanimously to ask for the return of Rev. G. S. Butters, who has made so many warm friends during his very successful pastorate here.

—A large cable is being suspended from the telegraph poles on Walnut street. Fifty wires are inclosed in it, thus leaving more room for the other wires. New poles have been put up and the damage by the storm to the telegraph and telephone system is being repaired.

—The Boston bound passengers on the 11:27 train last Saturday noon, had the pleasure (?) of being backed up to Riverside, and there sitting in the car until nearly 1:30 p.m. An entirely unnecessary delay this does seem, on a road managed properly, as the B. & A. is supposed to be.

—Ex-Governor Clafin will be one of the prominent guests at the reunion of the celebrated coalition legislature of 1851, which made Chas. Sumner U. S. Senator, and revolutionized the politics of the State, breaking up all party lines. It takes place May 9th. Mr. Clafin was elected the house in 1849 from Hopkinton as a Whig.

—At the monthly meeting of the New England Methodist Historical society in Boston on Monday, Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester read a paper in regard to the late Rev. Dr. Thayer, who was the first vice-president of the society, and who presided at one of its meetings only five days before his death.

—The Newtonville's, composed of the following men—Comey, c.; Soden, p.; Duane, 1st b.; Harkins, 2nd b.; Emerson, 3rd b.; Kintcheller, s. s.; Banchor, l. f.; Hayden, c. f.; Shaw, r. f.; will play a game of ball at Newtonton on the afternoon of Fast Day, with the Fremonts of Cambridge. A great game is expected.

—A very interesting entertainment was given by the Goddard Tuesday evening last. The program included readings by Messrs. Clegg, Stover, Kingsbury, Atwood and others. Two recitations were finely rendered by Miss Bell of Boston. Piano duet by Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Richards, also by Master Charles and Miss Alice Atwood. Two solos were finely rendered by Mr. Pennell.

—The Every Saturday club met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. J. G. Thompson on Otis street. An interesting paper on "Antique America," illustrated by the camera, was given by Miss Ella Macomber. The music of America was illustrated by several American songs, given by Mr. Endicott; Miss

Kitty Thompson gave an interesting account of the national airs, plantation melodies, and folk-songs. The music was in charge of Mr. Thompson. A large number was present, and the evening was an enjoyable one.

—The 50th birthday of Alderman Chadwick, which occurred last Saturday, was made the occasion of a very pleasant and agreeable surprise to him, at his residence on Walnut street. A few of his neighbors and old friends having learned of the approach of his birthday, and being desirous of expressing in some way their good will toward him, and moreover testifying to his suitability under the esteem and respect in which he was held by them, made arrangements to give him a little surprise on his return from the City Hall, where his presence at a committee meeting the early part of the evening afforded just the opportunity they required for the occasion. Accordingly, an elegant gold-headed cane was selected and suitably inscribed, and the gentlemen and ladies about half-past eight o'clock repaired to the Chadwick mansion, there passing the time socially until the arrival of Mr. Chadwick, whose loyalty to the interests of our good city made him a little late, especially in view of the fact that aldermen as well as "club" men are proverbially early in reaching their homes on Saturday evenings. The curtains were closely drawn. The lights turned down, all voices hushed and when, a few minutes before 10 o'clock, the genial alderman strolled noiselessly in, fresh from the halls of legislation, he found as he entered the whole house wrapt in a degree of stillness more suggestive of the midnight hour. Lights were instantly turned on revealing the somewhat astonished alderman, who now stood as calm and serene as a summer's day, face to face with his friends. An excellent collation prepared by the ladies was then served, after which Mr. W. Palmer in a few well-chosen words presented the cane to the alderman, who replied in a very pleasing and felicitous manner. A beautiful antique oak chair was also presented him by a well-known firm of Irving & Casson, manufacturers of furniture and mantels, Boylston street, Boston. It may be doubted whether during the whole 50 years existence of the recipient upon the stage of life, wherein he "has played his part," he has ever appeared before a larger house.

**WEST NEWTON.**

—Dr. Crockett has quite recovered from his recent illness, and is able to be out again.

—Mrs. A. G. Seecomb returns soon from Brooklyn, N. Y., to her home on Prospect street.

—The American Legion of Honor give a dancing party next Wednesday, March 28, at K. of H. Hall.

—Captain S. E. Howard started on an extended business trip to Albany, N. Y., and the West Tuesday.

—Miss Abbie Mallon, who was clerk for Mr. Rich formerly, has accepted a similar position in Mr. Gordon's store.

—Mrs. E. W. Wood received very complimentary mention for her exhibition of cut flowers at the flower show in Boston.

—Fast week Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. King and their son Roland are to spend in Washington, on a visit to Mr. Horatio King.

—Cheesecake brook was turned into a river by the thaw of this week, much to the discomfiture of many people living along its banks.

—Mrs. E. N. L. Walton gave a paper on "The Indians," before the Dorchester branch of the Moral Education Association on Wednesday afternoon.

—Rev. Mr. Tiffany contemplates renting his house, and with his family spending some time in Cambridge, and part of the summer in the west with his sons.

—City Engineer Noyes attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, which was held at Young's Hotel, Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Wooldredge started this week on a trip to Southern California for his health. If it improves sufficiently, he intends to return by way of Japan.

—Mr. Shoomkoff of Bulgaria, Russia, will speak on his country in the Baptist vestry this evening at 7:45 o'clock. He is a very interesting speaker. The public is invited.

—The charter of Auburn Assembly, R. S. G. F., closed last Monday evening with 100 members. Although the 100 mark has been passed, the members are all as full of interest as ever, and are going to try and increase the membership at each meeting. Supreme Deputy Burr in a few well-chosen words highly praised the assembly in the work that has already been done, and closed his remarks with explanation, praise, and advice. The next meeting will be Monday evening, April 23, and every fourth Monday of each month thereafter, instead of tri-monthly as has been the custom.

—The services during Holy Week at the church of the Messiah are as follows, viz.: Holy Communion daily at 7:30 (except Good Friday); also a second celebration on Maundy Thursday at 10:45. Monday Evening Prayer and reading, 7:45; Tuesday Evening Prayer, and sermon, 7:45; Thursday Evening Prayer, and sermon, 7:45; Friday Evening Prayer and sermon, 10:30. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:45; Easter Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:45; Easter Even, Holy Baptism, 4:30; Evening Prayer and reading, 5.

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## IN MARCH I SING.

In March the earliest blue-bird came  
And caroled from the orchard tree  
His little tremulous songs to me,  
And called upon the summer's name,

And made old summers in my heart;  
All sweet with flower and sun again;  
So that I said, "O, not in vain  
Shall we lay by little art."

Though summer sun may never glow,  
Nor summer flower for thee may bloom;  
Though winter turn in sudden gloom,  
And drowns the stirring spring with snow;

And learned to trust, if I should call  
Upon the sacred name of Song,  
Though still through March I languish long,  
And never feel the May at all.

Yet may I touch, in some who hear,  
The hearts, wherein old songs abide;  
Wait but the feeblest touch to leap  
In music sweet as summer air!

I sing in March brief blue bird lays,  
And hope a May, and not know;  
May be, the sun is full of now,  
But open summer days.

—By William Dean Howells.

## MISS LORIMER'S LENT.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

I think it is a perfect shame for Bessy Lorimer not to keep Lent better!

Mrs. Pinney was a widow; a gay, handsome young woman, fond of society, always ready for a dinner, a reception, a ball, a coaching party—anything, in short that was gayety. With all this she was a very devoted Churchwoman—in Lent.

Her forty days' piety did duty for the whole year. There was a sort of commercial fashion about her religion and her worldliness that made one think of the old distiches that were once in vogue concerning the just division of the twenty-four hours: so much to study, so much to sleep, so much to the world, and so much to godliness. It was Mrs. Pinney's way, and no other seemed so good in herself, and she objected to any other way with the vigor that characterized her speech always.

Miss Lorimer was a quiet maiden lady who lived by herself in the house where her father and her grandfather both had lived. She had money enough to be thoroughly comfortable as well as charitable, and she too was a devoted Churchwoman, though she did not say as much about it as Mrs. Pinney. The latter lady's wrath just now was excited by the fact that she had heard of Miss Lorimer's going to a reception one Thursday soon after Lent began; she had seen the butcher twice carry in a steak to her on a Wednesday morning, for the window of Mrs. Pinney's parlor in the boarding-house where she spent her day overlooked Miss Lorimer's kitchen door; and she had seen Miss Lorimer's maid going about with a little basket of notes, not leaving one for her! Could it be that Bessy Lorimer would do such a thing as to entertain in Lent? Indeed she did! It was only the very next day that by the wide shining of the full moon on the snow-shrouded town of Dartford, Mrs. Pinney watched at least forty men and women crowding into Miss Lorimer's front door.

Now Bessy Lorimer was a little peculiar, no doubt; but it was that blessed sort of peculiarity that is inherent in people who are not entirely enslaved by forms and conventions but try to follow the guidance of Scripture in their daily lives, simply and honestly. She had set herself to consider the matter of Lent this year as never before; partly because she was always in earnest to do whatever seemed her duty, thoroughly and patiently, and also because for many years past she had either been traveling at this season with a restless invalid father, who exacted such attendance and care, and was so soon discontented with any place where they spent more than a week, that any systematic devotional observance was just as impossible to her as to a bird on the wing. She could not even go to church often, so impatient and imperious were her father's demands on her time. And when he died she herself was a broken-down invalid from over-work and care; every Lent for five years had found her somewhere in a warm climate, with a nurse to care for her, and her former inability to observe the time dimmed. But now, though still delicate, she was comparatively well.

"What shall I do?" she asked herself. "I like fish to eat better than anything else except eggs and vegetables are next best. Dr. Shedd says 't most eat meat or lose all the strength' I have gained; it will be at once a self-denial and a duty. I must keep my Lent as regards food—eating meat every day, and giving up the Friday's fish dinner which has really been the feast of the week to me. I don't like beans. I will use them as my vegetable, and rice which I dislike, too. But what shall I do about Mrs. Sayre's reception? I don't like gay society; I don't like to go out in Lent; but she is also a stranger here; she does not go to our church, and she entertains now the people who have been kind and hospitable to Mr. Sayre for the two years he has lived here without her. I was her intimate school friend and I am the only person she knows very well in Dartford; she has begged me to receive with her. In her place I should want the help of a friend myself, but I hate the idea! And in Lent, too!" Suddenly across her meditation came the words: "Behold, in the day of your fast ye find pleasure!" She went for her Concordance, read it over and decided to go to Mrs. Sayre's and do her best to help her. This then was the Scripture idea of a fast even among the ritualistic Israelites, the first Church of God! Not outward affliction, but inward self-denial; not starvation of the flesh, but humility and service of spirit. And other words came to her mind with greater force.

"But thou when thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret." Here was her warrant; it was true that people would talk about her going to such a party in Lent; but this must be a part of her self-denial; her discipline; here was the Master's order "that thou appear not to men to fast."

So in simple faith and obedience Bessy Lorimer went to her friend's reception. It was hard for her, very hard, shy and quiet as Nature and her life had made her, to stand there by Mrs. Sayre and introduce to her full half of her guests. Her dress Bessy did not think; her gray silk modest as a nun's robe, with a little old lace at the throat and wrists, and one pink rose in its folds, at her neck, looked beside Mrs. Sayre's gorgeous French dress and glittering diamonds like a bit of mignonette against a cluster of tulips; but this did not trouble either wearer. Mrs. Sayre's mind was no more on her dress than her friend's, she was

only filled with gratitude for the kindness that put her so at ease among strangers, and she looked with real affection at the sweet face that was tinted with embarrassment not in any other way demonstrated. Bessy's manners were of that best sort that shows,

"A heart at leisure with itself."

And tho' the situation pained and tired her, she went through it with manly till a certain coarse woman, whose place in Dartford society had been won step after step by her husband's increasing money, came up to be present.

"Why Elizabeth Lorimer?" she exclaimed, when she had shaken hands with Mrs. Sayre, "you don't say it's you? I thought you Piscopals folks never went to this kind of a thing in Lent. I can't believe my eyes!"

Bessy was hotly; but said smilingly, "I think you can trust your eyes Mrs. Sands; it is really I."

Something in the quiet ignoring of her question prevented Mrs. Sands from further remark; or, it may be, that another arrival warned her to give place to the next comer; but Mrs. Sayre had heard her; at the next pause she turned to her friend.

"My dear Sally, what is it?" tenderly asked her visitor.

"Oh, Bess! how thoughtless I was to ask you! but I never remembered it was Lent; you we don't observe it. Why didn't you tell me, you dear, sweet soul?"

Bessy laughed gently. "I don't believe it is wicked to help a friend in fast-time, Laura."

"But I know it was a piece of real goodness and unselfishness in you to do it; and if that isn't keeping Lent I don't know what. I shall believe it in after this."

Bessy's eyes filled with tears; here was the prompt, if secret reward of the Father for the secret service he only saw; she had not anointed her head, and washed her face in vain. Laura Sayre was not a religious woman, bright, kind and generous as she was; but she believed in Bessy Lorimer's religion then and thereafter; and perhaps this was her first heavenward step. Mrs. Pinney, same day, had eaten only dry bread for her breakfast, and a bit of salt fish for dinner; she had twice been to prayers, and had worn a black wool suit all day; that was her way; but her maid said at the kitchen tea-table:

"Well, dear, I came to let you go to church. I wore this cloak, which is rather short for me, on purpose for you. You need not stop to dress; just tie on your bonnet, and while you are gone I'll think for you. Please leave this note at my house as you pass."

Miss Lorimer scribbled a little note on the blank page of a letter she had in her bag, directed it to her cook, and then put her warm long cloth cloak on over Sally's dress, which was thin and worn as a dress could be, yet not ragged; and the girl went off with a lighter heart, for an hour's rest in the warm church; and the comfort of its earnest prayers meant a great deal to Sally Snow. While Miss Lorimer was waiting for the reply to her note her kind heart ached for the want about her. The three children were asleep. The warmth of the bed had made them forget their hunger for a while; they were at rest. But all the room, which was very small, showed how poor they were. Even in the closest there was but half a small loaf of bread and a little piece of hard cheese for their supper. Miss Lorimer, sitting and shivering by the half-warm stove, began to ponder on the situation. If she could only move these children to some decent place where Sally could get work, all would go well. There was the aunt from the country; no doubt she would be glad to come and help for her board; she got little more than that now, and once here she could take in odd bits of repairing and plain sewing. Miss Lorimer herself often had needed such a per-

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**THE NEW CHARTER.**

TEXT OF THE UNANIMOUS REPORT MADE  
BY THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

To His Honor the Mayor, and the City  
Council of Newton:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under your order of January 4th, 1888, to revise the Charter of the City, having attended to that duty, submit herewith the draft of an Act, and, in explanation and justification thereof, submit the following

**REPORT.**

At the outset of their investigations, it was necessary to make a careful study of the present system and practice of municipal government in Newton that the defects, if any, might be comprehended, and an opinion formed as to whether these defects were organic, inherent in the system, or functional, and went no further than the faulty and deranged working of a system, good inherently. These were questions which, when answered, would probably point the way to at least partial remedies.

The fact that at once arrested attention was that the government of the city is now one by joint standing committees. The joint standing committees of the city council unite in themselves the entire legislative and executive functions of the city's government. A joint standing committee makes up its own estimates for the incoming year; the members of that committee vote in both branches upon the appropriation bill in which those estimates appear, seldom with any deduction from the original sum asked, and the sum thus voted, that committee forthwith proceeds to spend, the very money it has been instrumental in securing for itself. A committee having such power and prerogative naturally approaches legislative matters from the wrong direction; for, instead of legislating upon the question of whether the matter is necessary in the first instance, and so to what extent, it first makes up its mind as to how much money it thinks it ought to have to spend, or perhaps how much it thinks it can get, and forthwith proceeds to get it.

There was but one remedy for this vicious state of affairs, and that was to separate definitely and absolutely the legislative and executive functions of the city's business, by prescribing that the men who have the appropriation of the public money should have no participation in the spending of it; and conversely that the men who spend the public money should have absolutely nothing to do with its appropriation.

The second point they could not fail to observe was the inability to place responsibility anywhere. Certain work, whether in the highway, or light, or public property departments is inefficiently, wrongly, or extravagantly done. Complaint is made to the Mayor; he answers that he had nothing to do with it; that the City Council, in committee, conceived the project, voted the money for it, and proceeded to do it. That was a matter he did not call upon him to vote, and that he had absolutely no power either to advise, to supersede, to suspend, or to interfere with. That had he done, either he would have brought himself in conflict with one or other of the joint standing committees, who would have claimed that their prerogatives were encroached upon, and there would have been trouble, surely ending in his defeat. Complaint is then made, perhaps, to the City Engineer, the Superintendent of streets, or some other official, who says that he is but the servant of some joint standing committee, whose orders or votes conveyed to him through its chairman he is but executing. Upon final appeal being made to the joint standing committee having the matter in charge, the reply is, perhaps, that it was a piece of work begun by a committee of the preceding Council; or that that committee, now retired to private life, did the whole of it; or that they are now doing the best they can, and if any fault is to be found somebody else can be sent to the City Council in their place. The circuit is complete; the work has been bad, or extravagant, or unnecessary, but from the beginning to the end the responsibility can nowhere be placed. That such a condition of affairs should be allowed to exist for so long a time is strange enough, but it should continue through a series of years, is incomprehensible. Therefore it seemed that the centring of the responsibility for all the executive and administrative work of the city in one responsible head was a necessity. It should be in the power of the city, through its representatives in the Council, to put its hand at any moment upon the person or persons responsible for the bad, inefficient, or careless administration of affairs.

If, then, a change was desirable, what should the new order of things be? A city is simply a municipal corporation. It is a creature of the State in the same sense, and in no other, that a mill or a railroad is. The one is created to carry on the civic affairs of the special community composing it, the other to weave fabrics or to carry passengers or goods. They are one and all business corporations, with clearly defined and specific ends to be accomplished.

There would appear then to be no good reason why a system of business government and administration, found to be good in one, should not be equally good in all; and turning for an example to a corporation of large, extended, and varied interests, with large capital at stake, we should select one of the large railroads of the country. A system of legislative and executive management which had proved itself capable of successfully building up and conducting a corporate property of eighty millions, ought to be capable of doing the same for a corporation of forty millions.

In such a corporation we find a board of directors, presided over by a president selected from their own number, directing the policy and economic conduct of the property, with the executive and administrative part of that policy entrusted to a general manager, who is responsible for its proper enforcement. No good reason presented itself why this plan, so eminently successful in the case of a large railroad property, should not be equally so in the case of a municipal property. This line of reasoning led logically to the conclusion that a chamber of representatives, presided over by a president elected from their own number, entrusted with all the deliberative and legislative business of the city, with an executive solely responsible for the administration of the policy dictated by such legislation, should once a simple and rational solution of the problem.

It is not thought necessary to enter at length into the much-disputed question of the superiority or inferiority of the so-called two-board system of city government over what might be called the one-board system. Whatever may be alleged as to the theory of the safety of the two-board system in preventing hasty, inconsiderate, or bad legislation, we have daily demonstration that such is not the fact.

In this city, to go no further, a majority comprising only four persons in one branch and eight in the other binds the minority so helplessly that any piece of legislation can be put through all its stages in both branches beyond reconsideration in one and the same evening. And there is nothing that can prevent it. Both boards meeting the same night, the rules for both chambers are bonds of thread; for the majority suspends its own rules, and the order is put through its three several readings; a majority refuse reconsideration, and the mischief is done beyond reparation.

Certainly no single board could possibly do worse; we believe it can be made to do much better.

On the other hand, the weighing, discussion, and decision of the thousand and one petty details for the internal economy of a small city by one board, to be weighed, discussed, and decided upon the following week by another, with the chances of dissension and ill feeling over trifling matters of no essential importance, seems both an undignified performance and a needless consumption of valuable time, which alone is sufficient to account for the unwillingness of busy and able men to take any part in such frivolous proceedings.

In presenting this draft of an act, necessarily technical and condensed in its phraseology, some explanation is due as to why certain conclusions are therein reached rather than others, that the scheme, as a whole, may be more intelligible in its details.

As above stated, the legislature is made to consist of a chamber to be called the board of aldermen and will contain twenty-eight members,—four being sent by each ward, the members to be sent for two years: one-half to be elected annually. Your commissioners, in behalf of this plan, can only say that it is, in their opinion, the best practical solution of the exceedingly difficult problem of municipal representation for Newton. Not that some other may not be ideally better, or some other better adapted to another community; but taking Newton as they know it to be, they are entirely satisfied that the above plan presents fewer objections, and is, on the whole, everything considered the preferable. To elect the whole representation at large would subject the whole delegation to the fate of a plurality, which, however small, would result in leaving the minority of the city absolutely without a single representation, a condition of affairs not to be tolerated. The number twenty-eight, was preferred to twenty-one on the ground that the majority of fifteen following the former number made the chamber practically absolutely safe from influence: a condition of safety that cannot be too highly estimated. The name selected will, we think, meet with general approval as retaining a title long fixed in our civic institutions.

That the president of the board of aldermen should be selected from their own number ought to be so self-evident as to need no argument in its support. Certainly the mayor, the chief executive of the city, invested with the veto power over all its measures, ought from the very functions of his office, never to enter the legislative chamber except as a private citizen. That the executive, whose office it is to execute the orders of the chamber, to pass judicially on every one of such orders, should not only be a member of that chamber, but preside, ex-officio, and appoint all its committees, seemed monstrous. His only official relations with the chamber should be through his messages and vetoes. The office of the city clerk being largely a state office, and having no necessary connection with the executive branch of the government, it is provided shall be elected by the board of aldermen. He being subject to the board's annual election, it was no infringement of the board's prerogatives in providing that he should also be their clerk. It can safely be assumed that they never would elect a city clerk whom they were not content to have for their own.

The office of auditor, who is to be elected by the board, is one of the most important contemplated by the new system, and is the board of aldermen. The exclusive custodian of the public purse, it was necessary that the board should have an officer of its own, whose duty it should be to keep constant watch and guard over the money appropriated by the board. He should be free from all interference by the executive branch over whom he keeps constant watch to see that the money appropriated by the board is never exceeded and never diverted; ready at all times to report to the board any diversion or exceeding of allowances by the officers entrusted with their disbursement. Subject to instant removal by the board for a dereliction of duty, he is the eye of the board, constantly present in the City Hall to see that their orders are strictly and properly complied with. This office should not be confounded with that of an expert accountant employed by the finance committee to audit the treasurer's books. This is necessarily no part of the duties of the board's auditor.

In section 12, the commissioners feel they have provided the much-sought-for check against hasty and inconsiderate legislation by a one-board council. The suspension of its rules by a legislative body a dozen or twenty times at every one of its sessions, is neither a dignified nor creditable proceeding. Rules should be suspended by the chamber, and the business of the body can only be done by their constant suspension, the rules should be abolished. The section provides that all routine legislation, always a large proportion of the whole, shall be passed at once with the unanimous consent of the board. This is practically what is now done by the suspension of the chamber's rules, but the same majority which now suspends the rules has it in its power to carry legislation at once over the head of even a large minority. It is provided that the objection of one member shall postpone the passage of a piece of legislation for a week, or until the next regular meeting. Then the objecting minority must have reached the number of five when it can again be postponed. The measure must then take its chance of passage or defeat.

Power is given to the board of aldermen to establish administrative offices additional to those provided for by charter, and to define by ordinances the jurisdiction and duties of them all. The powers of the executive have already been indicated, namely: he is the sole repository of all the executive functions of the city government, which are to be exercised by him either personally or through the administrative offices established in the succeeding title. As he is solely responsible, so he must have the nomination of his administrative staff, with the power to suspend them for cause, and at the same time to suspend any work. Both of these powers are made subject to confirmation and appeal.

The charter provides for the establishment of a board of public works, who shall have cognizance and control of the executive and administrative details of the water works, the highways, lights, drains, sewers, public buildings, public

parks, bridges, and of the executive duties of the boards of health. That is to say, all the executive and administrative work now done by the water board, the highway committee, the committee on street lights, the public property committee, the committee on parks, and the board of health, are lodged in one department, the board of three persons, who shall be paid for their services.

The commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that the time has come when the city of Newton should be willing to pay for the proper execution of the work of the municipality. The city has no right to ask that the time and ability of private citizens should be devoted to its interests in directions where the paid services of competent officials should be in its employ. The city of Newton is a wealthy corporation, practically free from debt (leaving out the water debt), and should be willing to pay that its corporate interests may be efficiently looked after in a business like manner. As matters now are, there is no systematic method of work in any department. The committees are constantly changing, and the policy pursued cannot be stable or economical.

Moreover, so long as the large and important interests of the city are left to the care of some half dozen irresponsible committees, who give what time they please, or can spare to the work, most of which must necessarily be in the evening, the city is dependent upon the chance of there being now and then a member of sufficient executive ability to properly conduct its affairs. But this is neither fair, nor just, that the city has no right to claim the unpaid services of an able citizen to do executive duty for the corporation, which that corporation is amply able to pay for. The saying is as true here as elsewhere that what is got for nothing, is worth the price paid for it. Moreover, the city now pays heavily in the way of preventable leaks, shifts, carelessness and inefficient executive management, for its present way of doing things. Under a competent and fairly paid board, responsibility can be surely and immediately placed. Answerable to the mayor, as the chief executive, at all times, for the proper administration of their duties, subject to his supervision and to trial before the board of aldermen for dereliction, carelessness, or inefficiency, they must satisfactorily perform their duty, or be at once called to account.

The representative of the board, may at any moment be called to his feet to give an account of the board's proceedings in any or all of its departments.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.  
JOHN LOWELL.  
FRANCIS J. PARKER.  
EDWIN O. CHILDERS.  
THEODORE W. GORE.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

**List of New Books.**

Books which Have Influenced Me.	51.410
Papers written by Gladstone, Stevenson, Besant, Hamerton, Prof. Blackie, Canon Farrar and others, in response to the request of the editor of the British Weekly, and first printed in that journal.	
Brogue, C. J. V. A., De la, Frederic, and Maria Theresa; from hitherto unpublished documents, 2 vols.	74.195
A series of historical studies treating of the period from 1740 to 1742.	
Brooks, E. S. The Story of the American Indian; his Origin, Development, Decline and Destiny.	74.194
The author has told the story of the Indian as he has existed for generations, and as he has fallen before the white civilization. A list of the best hundred books on the American Indian is given at the end of the volume.	
Clayton, G. Pleasant Waters; a Story of Mountain Life and Character.	62.678
Crocker, U. H. Over-Production and Commercial Distress.	85.105
Giborne, A. Miss Con; or All those Girls.	63.664
Hall, W. H. B. Gleanings in Ireland after the Land Acts.	34.290
Henderson, A. F. & Mrs. Alexander. A Life Interest.	61.641
Meignan, V. From Paris to Pekin; over Siberian Snows; from the French by W. Conn.	36.241
Moneckton, J. H. Stair-Building in its Various Forms, and the New One-Plane Method of Hand-Railing for Architects, Stair-Builders and Carpenters.	107.110
Munro, J. A. The Student's Manual of Artistic Anatomy; 25 Plates of the Bones and Surface Muscles of the Human Figure, with Description.	104.246
Old Norse Sagas.	52.380
These tales have been chosen on the principle of representativeness.	
Rabbits. Three Good Girls whose Famous Deeds are recorded in the Ancient Chronicles of F. Rabacie, compiled from the French by J. Dimitry.	95.367
Schaff, P. Church and State in the United States; or the American Ideal of Religious Liberty, and its Practical Effects.	61.645
Sinclair, E. Victims.	92.503
Simonds, S. D. Memorials of a Southern Planter.	
This biography of Thos. S. Dabney is given to the public with the thought that it may help to throw a kindly light on southern masters.	
Smith, J. M. American Government, Comprising, by 125 Plates, etc.	53.338
Trollope, T. A. What I Remember.	94.431
"A record of English literary life, extending some fifty years back of 1865. The volume is full of interesting anecdotes and reminiscences gathered from his long acquaintance with distinguished men and women."	
Waugh, E. D. Civilization; a Study of Forgotten Truth.	92.504
"A brief summary of the doctrine as found in Western literature, among the ancients, in the Bible, in early Christendom, in the East-to-day, and in Eastern poetry." Pub. Weekly.	
Zimmer, H. Tales from the Edda.	52.381
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
March 21, 1888.	

**Her Fault.**

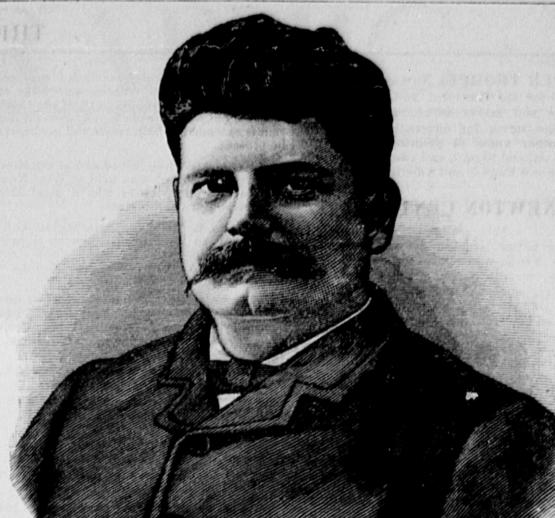
If she is made miserable by day and sleepless at night by nervous headache, pains in the back, easily grieved, vexed or made tired, or is suffering from any of those wasting functional disorders peculiar to women, such as prolapsus, ulceration, leucorrhœa, morning sickness, or weakness of the stomach, &c., a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will convince her of the folly of enduring misery that can be so easily, pleasantly and radically cured. Druggists.

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to the sick and suffering, is Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work, finely illustrated. Send 2 cent stamps to post office to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Hill's Genuine Magnetic \$1, \$2 and \$3 Belts are designed for application upon the back or front for male and female, old and young, large and small.

March, April and May are the months in which the humors and impurities of the blood begin to manifest themselves. Remove them at once by using Ingall's Mandrake Compound.

Personal Attention Given All Orders.



**B. A. Atkinson & Co.,  
LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,**  
Offer special inducements to intending purchasers of Household Goods. We show the largest line of

**CARPETS**  
Ever offered in New England, and at prices that will ensure quick and large sales, it will pay every housekeeper in want of a carpet this spring to call and look through the line. An elegant rug given to every customer who buys \$50.00 worth of goods. We shall also offer a special line of elegant PARLOR SUITS.

Call and see them. The goods and the prices speak for themselves. Don't delay, as this is an opportunity not offered twice in one year. We have further placed on special sale a large line of

**CHAMBER SUITS,**

New styles, extra well made, and at prices that will not pay for the lumber and trimmings.

We shall, as usual, have on hand a full and complete line of odd furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Hall Furniture, Library Furniture, Rattan Furniture, Bedding of all kinds, Shades, Draperies, Straw Matting, Rugs, Mats,

**STOVES, RANGES, OILCLOTHS,**

Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Clocks, Mirrors, &c. and, in fact, everything that appertains to the comfort and welfare of the frugal housekeeper. Goods sold for

**CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.**  
Goods delivered free at any freight station in New England.

**B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,**  
827 Washington Street, cor. Common St., Boston, Mass.

**JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL  
EXTERNAL USE.**

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Mouth, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Disease, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postage, to all who send their names and addresses. Pamphlet.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

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**MOST WONDERFUL  
FAMILY REMEDY**

EVER KNOWN.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning!

Nice Work Guaranteed by the

**NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.**

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminsters; 5 cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying stairs; 50 cents and upwards per flight; Church Carpets; 50 cents per day for renovating or repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done quickly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle;

**WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,**  
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Miss Ethel Hunter left on Thursday for New York, where she expects to pass a month.

—Choice Wyandotte eggs can be obtained of Mr. James Cutler, Knowles street.

—Mr. E. F. Cushman has just entered a firm for the manufacture of ham-mocks.

—Rev. Theodore Holmes has hired the house owned by Dr. Heman Lincoln's heirs on Warren street.

—Mr. W. D. Philbrick received prizes for turnips and dandelions, at the spring flower show in Boston.

—Miss Gertrude R. Crane of Lake avenue has returned from Cornell University, Ithaca, for a two weeks' vacation.

—The Stebbins Social Aid Society met this afternoon at the house of Mrs. Harvey S. Sears' on Gibbs street.

—Dr. Mary Williams of Bath, Me., and Miss Helen Cole of Hyde Park, are stopping with Dr. Mary E. Bates for a few days.

—Pelham street was flooded for several hours Wednesday morning, and boats could have sailed along the street.

—The Amherst Glee Club concert at Eliot Hall, March 24, will be largely attended from this section of the city.

—Rev. Dr. Thomas has bought the Spaulding place, corner of Glen avenue and Warren street. Mrs. Spaulding, it is said, intends to remove to Vermont.

—The Orthodox Society held its monthly sociable on Wednesday evening in the vestry. A program of music and reading was given by outside talent.

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—Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill left for Washington on Wednesday, where he is to see President Cleveland in regard to the recent reduction of Custom House expenses.

—Rev. Dr. B. K. Peirce and family, soon to return to Newton, will be greatly missed in their church and the circles here. But they will not be far away, and from their near proximity we shall still hope to see them often.

—Miss Carrie Chapman returned this week from Smith College for two weeks vacation. During the severe snow-storm all recitations were omitted, as there was no way for the young ladies to get from the house to the recitation halls.

—Mr. Turner, who has been occupying Mr. Albert Leatherbee's house on Beacon street has hired and is putting in order to repair the house formerly occupied by Walter J. Roberts on Norwood avenue. Mr. Turner is well known as the head of the firm of Turner & Co., interior decorators on West street.

—The orange tea party given by the ladies of the Tremont Temple church in Boston, netted a handsome sum for the benefit of the Newton Theological Seminary. The proceeds are to be used towards furnishing a suite of rooms. The students' quartet was present and rendered.

—The electrical entertainment of the Newton Centre Improvement Association will take place on next Thursday evening, Mar. 29, when interesting and instructive lectures will be delivered by A. L. Rohrer, the well known electrical expert of the Thompson Houston Electric Co., and Mr. Edward Blake, electrical engineer to the Sprague Electric Motor Co.

—Monday evening saw the Unitarian church filled with a large and appreciative audience, to enjoy the Rev. Francis Tiffany's lecture on "Soglio, an Alpine Mountain hamlet." The speaker gave his description of the little village with its quaint habits and beautiful scenery in such a manner as to interest all. The one next Monday, on the "Island of Capri, in the Bay of Naples," promises to be even more interesting. Admission tickets can be had at the door.

to be used for public purposes could be supplied, will call a meeting of citizens, and make their report on Monday evening next, at the Congregational chapel at 8 o'clock. A general invitation is extended to both ladies and gentlemen to be present.

—The last meeting this season of the Newton Congregational Club was held at West Newton Monday evening. There was a good attendance present from this place.

—Mr. L. A. Ross, the enterprising builder, whose faith in the future of Newton Highlands is shown by his works, has sold the house nearly completed, next the residence of Mrs. Bowler, to Mr. Hoibrook of Boston.

—The Galassi estate which has been offered for sale, on account of the intention of Mr. Galassi to go to California, has been sold, and will probably be purchased by the Episcopal society for a church site, at such time as the growing needs of the society may require a larger edifice.

—The name of Erie avenue might with propriety have been called Lake avenue on Wednesday last.

—We understand that Messrs. Brown and Chubbuck, who occupied the Walter Allen house a few summers ago, have made an offer for a lease of the estate for four or more years.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Newton Free Library, 210687

VOL XVI.—NO. 25.

NEWTON, MASS., MARCH 30, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## The Amherst Glee Club,

Acknowledged to be the best of the College Glee Clubs, will give a

## Concert at Eliot Hall, Saturday Evening, March 31st.

At which the GLEE CLUB, BANJO CLUB and GUITAR CLUB will appear. A fine program of music will be given. The Club appears in response to an invitation from the friends of Newton boys at Amherst, accepted some weeks ago.

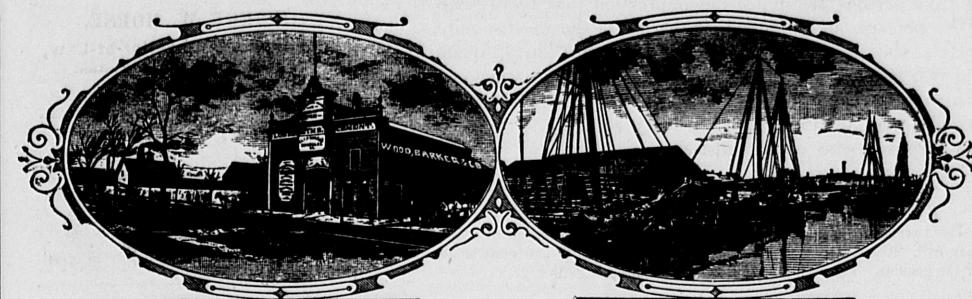
### Reserved Seats in any part of the House, 50 Cents.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Procter's, Newton; W. C. Gaudet's, Newtonville; G. H. Ingraham's, West Newton; Alfred Brush's, Auburndale.

W. H. WOOD,  
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A handsome line of Ladies' JACKETS, TALMAS, Short Wraps, Beaded Shoulder Capes. Also,

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## EASTER HATS.

JACKSON & CO'S  
(HATTERS)  
NEW LOCATION,  
Opp. Park Street Church,  
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Never before have we been able to offer such inducements to the public as we offer the present season. Our Easter Styles are superior to anything ever before shown.

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HATS  
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Also of superior stock of Canes and Silk Umbrellas.

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126 Tremont Street.  
Opp. PARK STREET CHURCH.

## Grand CONCERT!

Yale Apollo,  
Glee & Banjo Clubs.

April 4th, '88.

IN  
Eliot Hall

Tickets at Hubbard & Procter's

## NEWTON.

—Services on Fast Day will be held in Grace church at 8:30 a.m.

—Mr. Glines' photographic studio will be open during the forenoon of Fast Day.

—Miss M. J. McNulty of Boston will open dressmaking rooms in Bacon's new block, April 2d.

—Francis Murdock & Co. and G. P. Atkins expect to get into their new stores in Bacon's block, next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Eddy left on Thursday for a visit of ten days to Washington.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has divided up the Proctor estate into desirable building lots, which must be sold within 30 days.

—The fire alarm last Saturday was for a small blaze in the house of Geo. S. Noden on Pearl street. The loss was trifling.

—Mr. R. H. Clouston, Jr., organist of Channing church, has the sympathy of many friends in the death of his father, which occurred at Roxbury last Saturday.

—A letter from a Newton gentleman who has been travelling in China will be found on another page. It gives a very graphic description of Chinese customs and people.

—H. G. Crocker sailed for Europe from New York on Wednesday, with W. F. Knapp. They go over to show what Americans can do on the wheel.

—Some very neat antique programs have been gotten up for the Old Folks' concert at Channing church, next Tuesday evening.

—Mr. A. H. Overman of the Newton Baptist church was elected a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union on Monday evening.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning, J. Wallace Goodrich, the organist, will give Meikle's "Pastorale" and Smart's March in D.

—A delegation of young ladies from Lasell will attend the Amherst Glee club concert in Eliot Hall, Saturday evening. A few good seats can still be secured.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook was in Weston on Tuesday, to attend the dedication of the new Unitarian church there.

—Officers Conroy and Quilty arrested John McDonald and Wm. Sanford, on Thursday, for stealing hens from North Village the first of the week.

—Waban Lodge will work the initiatory and first degrees on candidates two weeks from to-day, (Friday). There will be no meeting next Friday as it is Fast Day.

—A course of eight lectures on "Noted Religious Movements in Modern Times" will be delivered in Grace church on Sunday evenings, beginning April 5th.

—The annual meetings of the different Episcopal parishes in this city will be held on Easter Monday for the election of wardens, vestrymen and other parish officers.

—The Sunday school of the Methodist church will give its Easter concert at the church on Sunday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock. There will be good music and other interesting exercises.

—The services preparatory to laying the corner stone of Eliot church will be held in Eliot Hall on Fast Day at 11 o'clock, and at 12 the exercises at the church building will follow.

—In the Easter issue of the Church News, which will be distributed on Sunday morning in the Episcopal churches in the city, there is an Easter poem by Miss Shelton. The paper appears this time with eight pages of matter.

—The meeting in Eliot Hall on Friday night will begin at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. Shinn and Calkins, the Rev. Messrs. Hornbrook and Nichols. The meeting is open to all.

—The members of Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., entertained their lady friends last evening in Cole's hall. Music was furnished for dancing by piano, violin and cornet, and a bountiful collation was served. Some 70 couples were present.

—It was gentlemen's night at the meeting of the Channing Ladies' Sewing Society, Thursday evening, the gentlemen furnishing the supper and waiting on the table. They did their novel work in fine style and there was a very large attendance.

—The managers of the Wesleyan Home desire to express their thanks to Mr. Chas. W. Bunting, for the fish dinner he has been so generously providing every week for nearly a year, and also to the ladies of Newton who recently contributed bedding and chairs.

—City Marshal Hammond and Officers N. F. Bosworth, C. O. Davis, Ryan and Clay raided the premises of Patrick Maloney, Gardner street, Wednesday afternoon, and secured two gallons of hard liquor and a quantity of ale and lager. A raid was also made upon the house of Wm. Sanford, Gardner street, by Officers Henthorne, Baker and Emerson, where a small quantity of ale was captured.

—The opening of spring millinery, pattern hats and bonnets by Mrs. H. J. Woods will occur at her rooms on Elmwood street, Wednesday and Wednesday, April 2d and 4th. Mrs. Woods always displays good taste in the selection of her goods and her millinery is very generally admired. She is always pleased to show the latest styles and everybody is cordially welcomed to these occasions.

—It was ladies' night at the Newton Club, Thursday night, and the special attraction was a program of miscellaneous readings by Mr. Geo. Riddle. There was a large attendance and the readings were very enjoyable, most of them being of a humorous character. After the readings ice cream and cake were served. There will be one more entertainment before the summer vacation.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has sold Mrs. Miller's residence on Newtonian avenue and Maple Place, with three house lots, to Mr. E. S. Smilie, who will take up his residence here. Mr. Rand has also rented the corner house in Washington street block to Mrs. Jones of Wellesley, and one of the houses in Laundry block to Mrs. Warren. Messrs. Rand and Benis have also sold three houses at Allston this month.

—The Newton Baptist Sunday school will hold an Easter concert next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. In addition to the usual variety of singing and recitations by the children, Henry L. Haskell, Esq., agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children,

will give an address, showing the work of the society. Those who have not heard Mr. Haskell should avail themselves of the opportunity to inform themselves of this work of saving children. His address will be of thrilling interest.

—The illness of Mr. J. P. Cobb has interfered with the fine program of Easter music, usually given at Eliot church, but arrangements have been made to have attractive music at both services, and a children's Easter service with music by the regular choir will be given in the morning, and in the evening the Lotos Glee Club of Boston will assist the choir.

—At the morning service in the Methodist church on Sunday, the following music will be given:

Organ Processional Clark  
Anthem, "Awake thou that Slepest." G. B. Allen

Quartet, "Christian, The Morn breaks over thee." A. R. Shelly

Organ Postlude in F Battiste

At the evening service the organ music will be:

March, Guilmant

Allegro, Guilmant

—At the morning service in the Methodist church on Sunday, the following music will be given:

Organ Postlude, Leonard

Lauretta, Leonard

Trollbridge, Leonard

La Haie, Leonard

Handel, Leonard

Lambillotte, Lambillotte

Weber, Weber

Francis Murdock, E. W. Gay, Dr. D. K. Hitchcock, J. B. Goodrich, Lewis E. Coffin, D. W. Farquhar, C. Bowditch Coffin, Thomas Weston, John Warner, E. L. Rand of Jamaica Plain, L. H. Benmis of Allston, Geo. Leonard, Dr. Harrington, Chas. E. Eddy, Simon Whitcomb, L. P. Bowers, and about 50 others. It was a very pleasant affair and illustrated the enterprise of Mr. Rand, who has for so many years been one of the leading real estate agents in Newton.

—At the Church of Our Lady on Sunday the following music will be given, Mrs. C. P. Harkins, organist:

MORNING SERVICE.

Vox Aquaria Mortimer

Kyrie Eleison Lambillotte

Gloria in Excelsis Mozart's 12th

Veni Creator Trowbridge

Credo La Haie

Te Deum Handel

Hymnus Dies Lambillotte

Sanctus Agnes Dei Lambillotte

Canon in F Domino Battiste

EVENING SERVICE.

Dens in Adjutorium, Stearns

Dixit Dominus, Leonard

Confitebor, Leonard

Lauretta, Leonard

Trollbridge, Mozart

La Haie, Mozart

Handel, Mozart

Emerson, Mozart

Tanta Ergo Battiste

—The Nonantum Cycling club disbanded at its last meeting, Monday, March 26th. At the close of the meeting a new club was formed, to be called the Newton Oratory club, and a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: President, C. A. Kellogg; Vice-president, A. A. Glines; secretary, H. A. Vose; treasurer, Geo. A. Strong. The club committee consists of Geo. M. Cranford, W. H. Allen and W. D. Osgood. The new club has purchased the property of the Nonantum Cycling club, and the admission fees and annual dues are only one half as much as in the Cycling club. The object of the club is to promote outdoor exercise and sports, such as cycling, boating, tennis, etc., and to provide social entertainment for its members. The club has two finely furnished rooms, one containing a piano and plenty of music; it is hoped that many will join. Any gentleman over 18 years of age interested in out-of-door sports can send his application to any member of the club, who will present it at the meeting.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THREE MEMBERS CHOSEN.

The school board met Wednesday evening, Mrs. Davis, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, Dr. Baker and Messrs. Frost, Philbrick, Parker, Barnard, Stone, Dickinson, Putney, Barton and Burr being present, Mayor Kimball presided.

The superintendent recommended an expenditure of \$150 for apparatus for the study of botany, \$90 for mineralogy, and \$55 for new Latin books. Referred to committee with power to act. Only \$5 is left of appropriation for conveyance of pupils; referred to city council, with request that enough money be appropriated to last until July 1st.

The superintendent stated that tabular views, if printed, would cost \$35 to \$45 yearly, and so he had had them photographed, which would only cost from \$6 to \$7 a year.

The committee on accounts reported through Mr. Samuel Barnard, and the text book committee reported through Mr. Barton, ordering the purchase of the books recommended by the superintendent.

Mr. Frost from the committee on rules and regulations reported that the committee had changed their minds since the January meeting when they recommended that the full board should constitute the High school committee, and now they recommended that the High school committee should consist of three members, the chairman of the board and two members elected by ballot. They also recommended that the words "and supervisor" should be stricken out from the rules defining the powers of the High school district committees, as this would be a step towards making the board simply a legislative body, as it should be.

They also recommended that the masters should be able to suspend pupils with the consent of the superintendent, or the district committee, as now provided. The last recommendation was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Frost stated that he believed a smaller committee would be better for the High school and would do more satisfactory work.

Both Rev. Mr. Hornbrook and Mr. Parker expressed surprise at the complete change of view, and asked for an explanation. The former said that the old practice of having one member from each ward on the committee gave each part of the city a representation. He also asked what would be the meaning of the committee having charge of the schools' "if supervision was stricken out."

Mr. Frost said that the High school committee was now so large that it was difficult to fix responsibility. A smaller committee could meet more easily and act more promptly. The trouble with the High school committee had been that it was too large. The board had also hired a superintendent to supervise the school, and it would be better to drop the idea of supervision from the rules, and make the committee simply a committee of reference.

Mr. Barton said that the committee had no right to make suggestions to teachers but they could call the superintendent's attention to what was not satisfactory.

Major Kimball asked if a member of the committee could not say what he thought to the teachers.

Mr. Barton said he could say it, but it could have no weight.

Mr. Parker asked what was the meaning of the phrase that was left, "the committee shall have charge of the school." That was a very comprehensive phrase, and implied the right to supervise.

Mr. Burr moved to divide the question and first consider the High school committee.

Mr. Parker said he was taken by surprise at Mr. Frost's entire change of view, as he had heard no explanation for it. He advocated strongly having the High school committee consist of the

(Continued on 5th page.)

**THE REVISED CHARTER.****UNFAVORABLY DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.**

Both branches of the city government were in session Monday night, to discuss the city charter. The board of aldermen was called to order by President Pettee, all the aldermen being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Alderman Childs presented a petition for a fire alarm box on the corner of Jewett and Boyd streets; referred to the fire committee.

**NO JEWISH CEMETERY.**

Mayor Kimball then took the chair and Alderman Pettee reported on the matter of having a Jewish cemetery on Mr. Teele's land, opposite the Newton cemetery. As it was to be for the benefit of non-residents entirely, the committee did not think it would be kept in good order, and for that and for sanitary reasons, they recommended that no licenses should be granted for such a cemetery.

**NEW HORSES.**

Alderman Pettee presented an order appropriating \$600 for the purchase of a pair of horses for the chemical engine, one of the pair having died suddenly. The order was passed.

**OTHER MATTERS.**

Mrs. Mary Louise Byfield gave notice of intention to build a dwelling house on Grammer street, Ward 7.

On motion of Alderman Johnson an order was passed increasing the number of patrolmen from 19 to 20, on the first of April.

On motion of Alderman Pettee an order was passed for the purchase of 125 telegraph poles for the city fire alarm system. Alderman Pettee said that the fire department had not considered the question of putting the wires underground. The city now has some 65 miles of wire, and the old poles were being replaced with new ones.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of H. H. Hunt, for permit to put a 14 horse power engine and boiler in his shop and a hearing was appointed for April 16th at 8 p.m., before the board of aldermen, and notices ordered posted in Ward 3.

A number of small bills were reported and approved.

**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE CHARTER.**

A petition was presented from J. F. C. Hyde, R. M. Pulsifer, I. T. Burr, Dwight Chester, James W. French, J. E. Hollis, J. S. Farlow, E. W. Gay, D. W. Farquhar, Lewis E. Coffin, J. B. Goodrich, Thomas Weston, Henry E. Cobb, Chas. Robinson, Robert R. Bishop, W. B. Fowle, George B. Wilbur, Chas. C. Barton, Edward H. Mason, and E. W. Wood, asking for a public hearing on the revised charter, on the ground that the radical and organic changes contemplated should not be presented to the legislature, without full and free public discussion, and giving an opportunity to every citizen who desired it an opportunity to be heard.

The petition was received in concurrence, and an order from the common council was read, appointing Monday, April 2nd, for a public hearing, and providing that 500 more copies of the Revised Charter be presented for general circulation.

Alderman Childs said he did not object to a public hearing, but the committee had had 300 copies printed, and he did not think that 500 more were needed. When the charter was revised five or six years ago, some 300 of the books were left over. The expense of printing 500 copies would be about \$250.

Alderman Johnson said that the revised charter had been printed in both papers, where it was easy for all who were interested to see it.

Alderman Ward asked if the 300 were all distributed, and the city clerk replied that only two or three copies were left, and he was receiving many calls for them.

Alderman Pettee said he thought that the text of the charter was all that was needed.

Alderman Childs said he thought 500 could be printed on slips for \$50, and an order was passed that that number be printed at an expense not to exceed \$50.

A notice was then sent to the common council, asking for a joint convention to consider the city charter, which request was acceded to.

**THE JOINT CONVENTION**

assembled in the common council chamber, and Mayor Kimball stated he had invited Ex-Governor Claffin, Col. Parker, and Judge Lowell to be present, but they were all unable to accept the invitation. Gov. Claffin wrote that he thought that the report was sufficiently explicit, and that he could not add anything more.

**ALDERMAN CHILDS**

said that as a member of the commission, he should like to hear the pros and cons, from the other members. In the present government it was almost impossible to place any responsibility on any one. It was a government by committees, and there was no liability or responsibility, if the work done was unsatisfactory. The two board system was a New England system, but the commission thought one board was best for Newton and for every city, and the idea of having so many members was to have it approach to the form of a town meeting as far as possible. Complain had been made that too much power had been given to one man, but now the mayor has nothing but the veto power, and he should be the chief executive officer of the city, and have the powers and responsibilities of his office. The city auditor should be elected by the board of aldermen, not be appointed by the mayor, as he is the man who will control the purse strings, and the board should have full power over him. The more the matter was looked into, the more he was convinced that one board was just what was needed for this city. He was in Brooklyn last week, and he found that the system worked admirably there. As for the board of public works he was convinced that three men would be able to run the city affairs more economically, and the city would get better service, and there would be some responsibility, if things went wrong.

**COUNCILMAN GORE,**

the other member of the commission, said that one matter was not touched upon, which was the qualified power given to the mayor in the revised charter. In the first draft, he was given sole power to appoint and remove all officials. The theory was excellent, but in practice it was not thought this would work well. It had been asked how could the mayor be got at if he did wrong. Gamaliel Bradford suggested by impeachment and removal, but that was contrary to

the institutions of this country, to put the removal of an official elected by the people in the hands of a body who were not the people. It was held to be safer to give the mayor the power, but allow the aldermen to have a check upon his actions, but this would not be found to be any restriction practically. If there was good cause for removal of any official, the board would approve. The revised charter was not perfect, a perfect system of government had not yet been evolved, and all the commission could do well to approximate to perfection, and it was, he thought, a great improvement over the present charter.

Councilman Kennedy asked what control the mayor had over the board of public works.

Alderman Childs said he could suspend the work or officers for 15 days, and if the cause was a sound one, there would never be a hearing. If the suspended official thought he had a grievance, he could obtain a hearing. The mayor was given a right to suspend any official.

Councilman Kennedy thought there was practically no difference between the new charter and the old one, the council now elected the city officers, but under the new one, the mayor made the nomination, which would make no practical difference. The mayor has the right now to stop any work and suspend any official he desired to exercise it. He did not see where the new charter was so very different from the old.

Alderman Childs said the mayor could not use his power, the city clerk or auditor, the former being largely a state official. He was very reluctant to see the power of confirmation placed in the board of aldermen, as the mayor ought to be given absolute control over every officer of the city, except the city clerk and auditor, and the latter official ought to be under the control of the board, as he had control of the money.

Councilman Gore said it would make the case clearer if the name of Auditor should be changed to Comptroller, as his duties are very different from those of the present auditor, and he had to see that all money was expended for the purposes designated in the appropriation.

**ALDERMAN NICKERSON**

said that he thought the arguments of the commission were a little hard upon the present city government, and some of their statements were not quite justified; that although he had no doubt the commission acted honestly and candidly, their statements were a little extreme. The whole matter of responsibility came back upon the city council, who were now held responsible for what was done. In the main he was pleased with the new charter, and he thought that it would be a good idea to reduce the school committee, as it was a step towards abolishing it altogether. He would like to know if the commission had considered the question of making the school board a committee of the board of aldermen just as the Highway surveyors are. He thought this might possibly be a good thing.

Councilman Gore said that the State Board of Education would not allow of this, and as their wishes were law with the legislature, the provisions of the charter had to be made satisfactory to them.

**ALDERMAN PETTEE**

said that he regarded the arguments of the commission as very extraordinary, to say the least. The gentlemen on the commission stood very high in public esteem, and he had no doubt but they had reached their conclusions conscientiously, but if they reasoned from wrong premises, their conclusions could not help being faulty. They started out with a high sounding statement about making the city government like that of a railroad corporation, but they did not seem to be aware of the fact that a great majority of railroad corporations had been failed and did not pay expenses. The directors were elected by the stockholders, who had votes in proportion to their stock, and he did not know but the commission intended that the property owners of Newton should also have votes according to the amount of property they held. Again, a railroad corporation was run to put money in the pockets of those who run it, but the city council was here for a different business. The praise of railroad corporations surprised him, especially when so few railroad corporations ever did anything praiseworthy. The commission also thought that the city would be safe if a majority of 15 was required in the board of aldermen, but they thought only a majority of 5 was needed in the school board. The requirement that the four aldermen should be elected by each ward surprised him, as he thought some of them should be elected at large. It was giving some 200 voters in each ward an opportunity to elect four men for any selfish purpose they desired, and not to look after the interests of the whole city. Then the commission reasons that to avoid jealousies the school committee shall all be elected at large. This would give the ward jealousies, excited by the election of aldermen, a chance to cool down. He also could not consent to any provision that would allow all the nine members of the school board to be taken from one ward. The commission also propose to abolish the board of health, and expect that the three commissions of public works would know all the defects of plumbing, drainage, and all other epidemics and diseases, and all their other duties. To get three men competent to fill such positions, they would have to be made to order. It is also proposed to abolish the Overseers of the Poor, and have one Almoner attend to their duties. He hoped the time would never come when the relief of the poor in all the ten villages of Newton would depend on one man. He was struck in reading the report of the commission with the paucity of their vocabulary. To talk about the legislation by the present city government as "monstrous" was using a pretty bad word. They also called it "vicious," but that might pass, and then they talked about irresponsible extravagance! They propose to give all the powers and responsibilities to one man, but when he was elected how could he be held responsible, he did not give bonds, he could not be made to refund money, but he might be defeated at the next election. The commission had been chosen, he understood, to revise the present charter; he did not know just what they understood by revision, but they had held on to the title, possibly of the old charter, is they had let all the rest go. To speak seriously, he thought the changes proposed were much too radical, and he favored deferring the whole matter for another year. He should certainly oppose the enactment of any such scheme as the one presented, and see if changes could not be made for the better. The commission state that the same men who make up the appropriations expend the money. The commission knew better than this, and everybody knows that every man who has anything to do with making up appropriations goes out of office before the money is expended. He was sur-

prised that the commission should allow such a statement to go in their report. Councilman Gore said that to show he was not entirely crushed he would explain that the school committee had no power to appropriate money, they could only expend what the board of aldermen allowed them, and for this reason it was not thought necessary to make the school board consist of more than nine members. The commission had had the assistance of Superintendent Seaver of Boston and other prominent educators in making up the sections relating to schools.

**ALDERMAN WARD**

said that he was surprised at the statements made by the commission. If they were not untruthful, they were not fair to the present or past city government. They certainly showed great ignorance of the city government, and the conduct of affairs under the present city charter. The report spoke about things being rushed through both branches in a single evening, but the writer appeal to any one present, if such had ever been the case. Any measure required the vote of two-thirds of the members present to suspend the rules. They also compare the city to a railroad corporation, but he did not know of any corporation that had forty directors. The greatest change proposed was to have a board of three men to run the whole city with the mayor, but such one-man power was not democratic, the people should be represented. For one thing, he could not see why the mayor should appoint the city treasurer, as that might make that office a political one, if a mayor should be appointed who wanted to reward his political friends. He would like to know if the mayor did not have the power of suspension under the present charter, and if it had not been exercised under the old, one, would it be under the new one. The alderman from Ward 1 had advocated one board because the cities of New York and Brooklyn only had one board, but he did not select a happy example, as no one would like to have the city government of Newton as corrupt and notorious as that of New York and Brooklyn. With one board of 28 members, the members would not attend as faithfully as they do at present, and he did not think the city would gain anything from the change.

Alderman Childs endeavored to defend the commission, and said that they did not imply that any one had been dishonest, but members of joint committees were not paid, and could not afford to give as much time to their work as men who were given salaries. He thought under the proposed three commissioners the city would save at least \$30,000 a year.

Alderman Ward asked if we could not have a board of works under the present charter. There was no need of changing the charter to get them.

The joint convention was then dissolved, and in the board of aldermen, petitions for the widening of Cheesecake brook, from Eddy street to Charles River, and for permanent drivers for Hose carriages 5 and 6, were received and referred, after which the board adjourned.

**The Common Council.**

In the common council after the reading of the petition for a public hearing on the city charter, there was a discussion upon the order providing for a hearing.

Councilman Wiswall spoke strongly in favor of it, while Councilman Fenno thought that as there would be a public hearing before the legislative committee, there was no need of one before the city council. The order was adopted, but Councilman Hamblen moved that it be reconsidered out of deference to Councilman Gore. Councilman Kennedy said that he had supposed the public hearing was for that evening, and not for a week from that night.

President Burr called Councilman Kennedy to the chair and said that no matter of such importance had come before the council since he had been a member of that body. It would not be wise just now to refuse to give such men as had signed the petition a hearing, they were men who were deeply interested in the city and its welfare, and the measure would go into the legislature in plenty of time if it was not presented until the first of May. He thought that the council should not act without hearing these men, and pledged himself to prevent any needless delays.

Councilman Powell presented an order appropriating \$11,000 for a new bridge at Nonantum, saying that it was fully as much needed there as a new bridge was at Lower Falls. His order was referred to that night.

Councilman Hamblen withdrew his motion and the order was sent up for concurrence.

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**THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIANITY.**

Addressed to a Church.

BY HERMON F. TITUS.

Brethren and Friends:—I have tried to set before you these few Sunday mornings what seem to me to be some essentials of Christianity. I have carefully refrained from making any secular quotations, and have endeavored to lay these foundations in scripture only. I hope all who are really interested in these investigations have read the whole New Testament during these weeks. It is not a large book, it can be readily read in a week. If you have not already done this, let me urge that you this week read the entire book, having constantly in mind only this inquiry: Are these things taught here? Or rather this: what is taught here? The constant trouble with Scripture study is that men do not allow it to control their thought. We are not disciples, learners. We look for what we have been taught to see there, as Baptists, Episcopalian, Presbyterians. Or, if we are fancied superior to denominationalism, then we find what our oracle finds, whether it be Scott's Commentary or the Christian Union. Usually we find what the majority finds, because we are forever bound by the dread of being in the minority. So I entreat you, read for yourselves, without reference to anybody's views. What does God say to you in this book of his?

I have been telling you what he says to me, as far as I can understand it. Does he say the same to you? Does he say these things or does he not? Does he, or does he not? Jesus assumes that we can find out what he says when he demands: "Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"

There are several ways of escaping the conclusions I have reached. In the first place, it may be claimed that I have quoted partially, omitting what was not favorable to these conclusions. I do not think however, my partial, and I will bring this charge. For instance, no quotations have been made from the book of James, lest some one might renew the threadbare charge, that James is the advocate of "good works," that James and Paul disagree, that Luther rejected James, etc., etc. My quotations indeed have been most largely from Paul and John, Paul the reputed teacher of dogma, and John the apostle of love and gentleness. And further, I challenge any one to show that I have distorted any passage from its meaning as shown by the context. Wherever I have made a citation, I have had in mind the immediate context, the context of the whole book from which it was taken, and also the context of the entire New Testament. Only so can one be saved from using "proof-texts" and rendering himself liable to the infidel's charge of "proving anything from the Bible." Never should a text be regarded as a motto, apothegm, proverb, separated from its relations. So, as you know, I have fallen away from the habit of preaching from such separate texts, and have rather found this paragraph or that passage of the whole paragraph may be taken as "the text." If you repeatedly read the Bible in this way, always seeking to see just what the author meant when he spoke or wrote, why he said just that just there, you will not find the Bible teaching everything by any means. And whenever any one would disparage the Bible to you by making quotations apparently contradictory, do not be alarmed, but turn to the passage for yourself, and read all around it, before it and after it, until you see really what it means, and then you will find the contradiction disappear. Upon this method I ask you to examine every quotation I have made, and if any one of them does not stand this test, I will forthwith disown it. Still further, if you will read the New Testament for yourself, without prejudice, I think you will discover many other strong and pertinent passages favorable to the points discussed, that you will wonder at my omission of them. The New Testament is a plain man's book. Search for yourselves whether these things are taught therein or not.

A second method of escape from these conclusions is to deny that the scriptures are authoritative. Men of the world will say: "O, yes, the Bible teaches these things." But what of that? The Bible has no authority for us. It is a fine piece of literature. It inculcates a high morality. But we are not bound by it. That answer is logical and consistent. But they are not Christians who make it, and I am now addressing Christians. Akin to this, only more timid and quite inconsistent, is the reply of some Christians, nowadays, to this effect: Jesus spoke with authority, but his disciples did not. They misunderstood him and have misrepresented him to the world and to Christendom. We, with our greater light understand him better. That reply makes the real Jesus undiscoverable in the tangle of apostolic ignorance, prejudice and misrepresentation, the only criterion being each man's personal sense of what Jesus ought to be. That reply too ignores the moral unity of the New Testament, banishes the Holy Spirit with his spiritual powers in the postscript, makes these new deities, the trust in an untrue, and logically step short of nothing, but the denial of the miraculous, including the resurrection and the Christ himself.

A third escape from these conclusions is to say that the times have changed, that principles and methods adapted to that age were not intended to be perpetuated. This reply is usually associated with the last one, and implies that the apostles were not endowed with special powers by the Holy Spirit for the founding of the church. It makes each man and each age the judge of what is best and wisest; that is, practically, we might as well have no revelation. But have the times changed? Some of us seem to fancy that the times of Jesus were rude and uncivilized, forgetting that the epoch of the early Caesars along the Mediterranean shores was intensely commercial and military and literary. Indeed, the life of men in all ages of achievement is essentially identical. The simple principles of Jesus and his church were adapted to the nature of those men, and hence are universally applicable, in empire or republic, among savages or civilized.

There is yet one more escape from these conclusions. It is said they have been tried and failed. I grant that. And it is the highest proof of their truth, that in a selfish world they have been tried and failed. In point of fact, however, I do not think they have ever been fairly tried but once. Jesus himself was the only one who ever fully lived his own teachings, and he failed completely. He was simply crushed out of this fighting world. As men count success, there was never a greater failure than Jesus of

Nazareth hung with the robbers. His apostles came the closest to imitation of him, and they nearly all perished ignominiously. The primitive church tried hard to follow, and were uniformly persecuted. Here and there through the history of the church, contumacious bodies and isolated individuals have made noble efforts to bear witness to the truth, but have soon been stigmatized out of existence, or left to become formal, successful and dead.

But now let us recapitulate what has been said. After all, it is a very simple account and it does not seem as if it needed even so much space to speak it. One expression of the apostles epitomizes all, namely, "Christ in you the hope of glory." Into the selfish world of men, Jesus comes to live his unselfish life, to die his unselfish death, to rise a glorified man; thence to give his spirit of holiness to other men who should be and become as he; at last, to manifest himself and them in a perfected humanity. That is all: Our faith, our hope, our love, all center in the one person, in whom we live, who lives in us, whose past, present, future, all belong to us. In our thought we divide, and speak of our justification in the past, our sanctification in the present, and our glorification in the future. But in Christ's words—that one word covers all doctrine and all ethics. Work from that and see where it puts us. Are we reconciled to God? Even as he is, so are we sin settled for once for all, a new life, his life, in us; sons of God and heirs of God, joint-heirs with Christ. What do we look forward to? To the manifestation of our oneness with him, to the destruction of every evil thing in us, to a glorious resurrection like his own. And how do we live now? As those who have such faith and such hope, and whose life is now hid with Christ in God. How do we regard sin in ourselves and others? As the very thing which killed our Lord, and as the only thing which hinders our present fellowship with him, to be hated and fought unto death. How are we to esteem our brethren? As one with us in him, members one of another, in all equality and fellowship and love. What is our relation to the rest of men? Just what his is and was, to love them, serve them, convict them, win them, if possible, to become one with us in Christ, to have our faith and hope and love.

That—somewhat amplified—is all I have been saying. I have spoken no heresy, advocated no extravagance. I have not taught "unconscious sleep of the dead" nor "the annihilation of the wicked," and do not believe either of them to be scriptural. Still less have I sought to be understood as implying "perfection," "entire sanctification," "holiness" or whatever that delusive self-complacency which blinds Christians to their own native sins, may be called. I have not aimed to attack the rich nor advocate asceticism. The poor who envy the rich and who put on all the show they can afford, would probably find quite as much difficulty in adopting this christian spirit of loving fellowship, as the absolutely rich themselves. I have not encouraged the poor to demand or expect the help of the rich, nor any division of the spoils; only, that for rich and poor alike, it is more blessed to give than to receive. Nor have I sought to be a judge of my fellow-Christians. I am too conscious of the steady selfishness and hardness of my own spirit, ever to do that. Even Jesus said he would not judge. But he also added: "the sayings that I have spoken from the Father, the same shall judge a man in the last day." It is these sayings of Jesus that I have tried to exalt as your judge and mine. I believe we ought to be convicted by this christian spirit of loving fellowship, as the absolutely rich themselves.

Now let me rehearse the points which have been made:

Introductory. We should hold the highest ideals, seek to be perfect.

1. Jesus was the Son of God, who came, lived the true life among men, reconciled them to God by his death, rose from the dead, and returned to God again.

2. He will come a second time to glorify us with himself, and thus create a race of perfect men.

3. We, the church, are one with him by his Spirit who dwells in us, and are to represent him in the world.

4. We represent him by loving one another.

5. In this love we strive to remove one another's sins, being perfectly sincere with one another.

6. In this love we forgive one another all injuries.

7. We are one body in Christ, animated and controlled by his Holy Spirit.

8. Hence no one but Christ is the head, and no one should be above another or the help of another, as the single pastor does.

9. Hence also, social distinctions should be unknown, and manual labor honored.

10. Hence, too, no distinction in material conditions should exist, all being equally provided for.

11. Toward the world—which is naturally selfish, we are to be unselfish, sacrificing, serving, as Jesus was.

Of course this is not all that could be said. Many specifications of moral character might be named and discussed, and are so in the New Testament. But these seem essential. The first fruit of the Spirit is manifested. Without such love no joy or peace can come unto the soul.

Now, my brethren, I want to ask you what, believing these things to be essential to Christianity, I ought to do? And if there are any of you who believe thus, what ought you to do? For action is our only salvation. It is sometimes shallowly said, that we need the spirit of Christ, and should not concern ourselves so much with externals. But a fanatic branch, though the full of sap, is fit only to be burned. Jesus' life was a life of deeds. "If ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them."

What, then, do you think I ought to do? There are just two courses open to me, yes, three. I can do nothing; simply let things alone. But that I cannot do, and make any profession of obedience to Christ. Then the two others remain. The first is this: stay in this church and seek to get these things done. I should have completely given up all else. I mean the method, not the execution. I am now just the same as any other member of the church. It is my duty, as it is that of any member, to seek the removal of sins from all the membership. It seems to me that many of us are covetous, for example. Shall I go to such a one, according to the scriptural direction, and seek to show him his fault? Shall I ask others to go with me, in case he does not hear me? And shall I finally bring the matter before the church? The explicit injunction of the apostle is, "Put away the covetous

man from among you." You say, perhaps, I should stand no chance of succeeding, that the church would quite likely vote me out as a disturber of the peace. Do you really think so? If I found a clear case of covetousness? Let us suppose the most favorable condition that you could find—a neighbor who should happen to agree with me in the main on these questions, and that he and all who believe these things should seek to execute them. Did you ever see a church attempting a case of discipline with some member of considerable prominence and popularity? Some of us have. I assure you it is a very trying time. Parties are formed, and partisan passions stirred. A large division and exodus are reasonably certain to ensue, which ever way the question is settled, and this is usually so in case of some clearly marked and commonly recognized wrongdoing. How much more so would it be, if such a sin as covetousness were selected—a sin which is scarcely even thought of as really existing and to be corrected. Do you not see, if I were to begin such a work in this church, how endlessly divisive and hopeless of ultimate purity it would be? Yet if I stay with you, that is what I must do. It is toward that I have been working all these seven years. You ask me if I ever had any success in getting these adopted? I hardly knew what I hoped for. I have most devoutly and constantly prayed for such an issue. I came from another church, where we had tried it in a very modified way, and had succeeded after a most exhausting struggle. It was good for the church, for it has had a prosperous history ever since as never before. But the cleansing was only partially done at best, and could not have been done at all in the lines I have now sketched out. Coming to you, somewhat disheartened, I have drafted a good deal with the current, yet hoped somehow at last to change its direction. I have tried to preach you the truth. In fact, I have said but little in these letters that has not been said or hinted many times before. And now what shall I do? I think you will all agree that it was wise to go to studying something else for a living, if necessary to prosecute pastoral work in any church you know, of to the extremes laid down in these letters. There remains but one course that I can take, and that is to withdraw, and seek to form a new church on what seems to me the true basis. I do not think you need be much startled at this proposition made in this public way. I shall not expect to establish any rival to your organization. For hear what that church might be. First, it would be very small, probably never above a score or so of members. If it increased to a larger number, a new church would be formed; for only so could I maintain watchcare, for departures from simplicity be prevented. Secondly, such a church would have no church-building; it would be a church in thy house! You recollect no church in the New Testament had a building, and they broke bread from house to house. Third, there would be very few meetings of a formal sort, perhaps none at all of a formal sort. Forms would be abhorred, baptism and the Lord's supper alone being constant and these administered in the simplest possible way. Fourth, such a church would have no denominational name; this, for two reasons, namely: because it demands that it should be known and of itself instead of the truth it represents, so as to be partisan and unchristian; and because a denominational name renders it impossible for one to be understood if he differs from what that denomination has come to practice. If you allow yourself to be called a Baptist or any other sectarian, immediately every one attributes to you the principles and practices of those sectarians as they now exist. No matter how much you may protest and explain, the observer discounts all you say and estimates you by your setting. That is, you are perpetually telling a falsehood by your relations, even while speaking truth with your lips. This must have been one reason that Jesus would not let his disciples or others announce him as the Messiah; he was not what they meant by that word, and therefore, to declare that he was Messiah, would have been to convey a false impression to them. So, for me to say I am a Baptist in the present sense of that term, is not true. To be sure, I have said little in these letters to the early Baptists would not have rejoiced in this. Indeed, you may not find in Dr. Weyland's later books published only 30 years ago, but I disown every party name, and would be known only as a Christian, neither of Paul nor of Peter, but only of Christ.

I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I have no visionary expectations. I shall be satisfied if the new church consists of but one. I shall be happy if it has two or three. Its object is not to succeed, but to bear witness to the truth. It might exist profitably for but one month, so it did faithfully strive to do the things which Christ has said. Least of all is it my desire to start a new denomination, to establish some new methods and forms to be copied by others, and thus become a mere name and automaton. Our only ambition will be to follow Jesus as best we can, while we have opportunity. I know almost nothing of constructive details. I only believe that the general principles I have discussed are true in all they imply, and should be put into practice by every disciple of Jesus.

Nor do I cherish any co-operative dreams, like that of Brook Farm, the socialist propaganda and the anti-poverty societies. These all ignore the central selfishness of human hearts, and seek to make bricks without straw. Jesus did nothing so foolish. He first gave a new spirit, which should control and finally exterminate the old selfish nature. It was an earthly principle, which every thoughtful man like Nicodemus ought to have discerned, that to enter the Kingdom of God, a man must be born again. God has so arranged the economy of the gospel that he who believes in his Son, receives this new Spirit, and may, if he will, become an heir of eternal life, a child of the resurrection.

Nor should I expect perfect peace and perpetual quiet in such a body. It must needs be that divisions and strife, the untrue exposed, and the true proved true. Only in such contests concerning sincerity and principle does the real character of men appear. Such a church would be a fire, a judgment day, for every member of it.

Nor do I expect any perfect attainment. We shall be a company of sinners together, yet willing to become as Christ.

And if there are any of you who believe thus, what ought you to do? For action is our only salvation. It is sometimes shallowly said, that we need the spirit of Christ, and should not concern ourselves so much with externals. But a fanatic branch, though the full of sap, is fit only to be burned. Jesus' life was a life of deeds. "If ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them."

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## THE REVISED CHARTER.

It is unfortunate that the charter commission did not see fit to adopt a more judicial tone in their report, as their arguments are weakened by the many inexact, not to say reckless, statements with which the report abounds. The condition of things under the present charter is stated rather more strongly than the facts will warrant. Theoretically the legislation under the present charter may be "vicious" and "monstrous" as the commission claim, but practically it has served its purpose, and we have had a very fair form of city government. The commission's report has aroused strong antagonism, which is not soothed by the explanation that the statements were made in a "Pickwickian" sense only, and were not intended to have a personal application.

The list of names signed to the petition for a public hearing, and protesting against the measure being rushed through without a full and free discussion of its provisions, naturally enough commanded respectful consideration, and the council thought it was best to hear what such men had to say before taking any definite action.

In the joint convention Aldermen Pettee and Ward called attention to some of the more assailable points, and the former made the most brilliant speech that has been heard in the council chamber for a long time. It was good natured, but witty and sarcastic by turns, and most of the points were fairly made. Alderman Ward also went directly to the heart of the matter by his shrewd comments and questions, and both speakers evidently had the sympathy of the majority of the council. There is no denying that the prospects are rather dubious for any approval of the measure in its present shape.

Radical as the proposed charter is, it does not yet suit Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, who in a letter to the Boston Transcript says that it is defective in that it gives the aldermen the confirmation of the mayor's appointments and removals. He argues that this opens the way for intrigue and the rule of the standing committees, and destroys responsibility. The second defect he finds is the board of public works, who can be appointed or removed only with the consent of the aldermen, and who are independent of the mayor, although he is held responsible for their acts. Another criticism he makes is that the mayor, as well as the members of the board of public works, should have a seat in the board of aldermen and the right to take part in discussions.

The provision that the mayor shall appoint the city treasurer is also strongly objected to, and does not seem to be a wise one, and there are a number of other provisions which might be put into better shape. As long as we are going to have a new charter, we may as well take time enough to get the very best thing possible, and it seems to be in order to appoint another commission to revise the revision.

## A NEW HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

At the school board meeting there was a rather mysterious change in the views of several gentlemen in regard to the proper number for the High school committee. Instead of wishing it to consist of the full board, as they warmly advocated at the January meeting, they had completely changed about, and thought that two members beside the chairman of the board were sufficient. The reasons for the change were sought for unsuccessfully, although it may have been found in the motion that was afterwards made to take from the committee all powers except that of nominating teachers, and of considering matters referred to them by the board. Such an important change deserved more serious consideration than it received, and as the election of teachers does not come until June, it might have safely waited over until another month.

Judging from the motion to make the committees simply committees of reference, the school board does not intend to wait for the new charter to be adopted before doing what they can to make it simply a legislative body, and putting all the executive power in the hands of the superintendent. The proposed change was certainly a long step in that direction, but, fortunately or unfortunately, it did not pass, and the High school and district committees still have charge of the schools, with all that that implies, and the word is a very comprehensive one. The new High school com-

mittee consists of Mr. Barton, chairman of the school board, Mr. Dickinson and Rev. Mr. Hornbrook.

The suggestion that Hon. Robert R. Bishop be appointed to fill the position made vacant by the death of Judge Bacon, originally came from the Boston Herald, but it was immediately seconded by the press, without regard to party, and Mr. Bishop has reason to feel proud of the many commendatory notices he received throughout the State. Popular sentiment was so plainly expressed that Governor Ames did not delay in tendering the appointment to Mr. Bishop, and the people of Newton feel especially well pleased at the selection of one who has always been an honored citizen. His appointment will confer an honor upon the bench, and add to the confidence already felt in the judges of this state. The appointment is significant in another respect, as it shows that while Governor Ames does not feel always called upon to listen to the advice of politicians, he nevertheless has some confidence in the State press that he is ever ready to listen to their suggestions. Their advice has the additional merit of being perfectly disinterested.

ALDERMAN CHILDS stated at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, Monday night, that 500 pamphlets containing the report of the charter commission would cost about \$250 and that 500 slips of the charter alone would cost \$50. As he is chairman of the printing committee he ought to be well posted, but it would be a very fortunate printer that could secure such contracts. The 500 pamphlets containing the commission's report and the charter, could be done at a profit for \$70, and the 500 slips ought not to cost over \$15. If the printing committee is paying such "monstrous" prices for the work they have done, it is no wonder that the charter commission condemned the system of doing business by joint committees.

In former years the printing committee took the trouble to secure bids when they had any printing to be done.

EX-GOVERNOR BRAYMAN of Idaho Territory, who has lived many years in the Southern states, replies in this issue to the letter of ex-Governor Claffin and of Principal Hinds in favor of the Blair bill. Mr. Brayman condemns the measure and certain, if passed, to fail of the objects aimed at. Congress may owe a duty to the freedmen of the south, but it is rather too late to profess sympathy and make a great appropriation for a class who would not be likely to receive the benefit of the national benefaction. The Blair bill is not only devoid of statesmanship, but it would never have been seriously considered for the great anxiety of the politicians to dispose of the enormous surplus in the national treasury.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT thinks that the provision in the new Newton charter, relating to the school system of the city, would be admirably adapted for Boston, as it gives the superintendent executive control of the public school system. It will be remembered that Mr. E. P. Seaver is the superintendent of Boston schools, and no one would doubt that the Boston schools would be much better under his control than under any board of supervisors or school committees that could be elected in Boston. One-man power is an excellent thing, provided the power is lodged in such an official as Mr. Seaver.

THEY have had an interesting case in Boston over the election of Masters of the schools. Master Alfred Bunker was defeated by personal feeling, but public attention being called to the case, the school board were compelled to revise their action and he was elected with only one dissenting voice. The Boston school board evidently does not profess to be superior to public opinion, but the whole occurrence shows the folly of subjecting school teachers to annual elections, instead of making their term of office during good behavior.

THE republican state committee have called the convention to select four delegates at large and four alternates to meet at Tremont Temple, April 25, at 11 o'clock a. m. The committee recommend that the conventions in the congressional districts be held within seven days after the state convention.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL makes the interesting announcement that Mr. Ely will be Mr. Burnett's successor in Congress. The Journal evidently gets its information from the politicians and not from the people of this district. Mr. Ely's claims to the nomination are numbered with the worn-out issues of the past.

THE sermon in this issue is the last of the farewell discourses by Rev. Mr. Titus, and it also the most important of the series. The stand taken has made quite a sensation in the city, as in it Mr. Titus announces his withdrawal from the Baptist denomination, and his desire to form a new church on what he conceives to be the true basis.

MAYOR KIMBALL very kindly adopted the suggestion made by the GRAPHIC and made Good Friday a holiday in the public schools. This is only following the custom of other cities, and the order has given great satisfaction to both parents and teachers.

## HOLIDAY WEEK.

During the coming week school children and their parents should make the most of the opportunity which will present themselves to visit the beautiful administrative buildings, "The Battle of Bunker Hill," the advertisement which will be found in another column.

## Old Folks Concert.

Ye ancient choir of men and women singers will give a great concert in ye stone meeting-house, yclept Channing on ye Eldridge Turnpike, where ye Vernon road crosses it. In ye town of Newtonville, Tuesday evening, April ye 3rd, 1883, at earlie candle light, wh is 8 of ye olde Towne clock. Grandsire Shadrach Snatchemold Burnett will beat ye time, Miss Laura Beck, Miss Annie Ceiley, Grandmire Burnett, and Squire Peleg Hackett, who sing in ye choir of ye stone meeting-house, will each sing a worldling song. Ebenezer Cole will bring his fliders and blowers from ye High Towne school to play ye symphony and back up ye big choir. Jeemina Owen will play on ye Harpichord.

## The Yale Concert.

The managers of the Yale concert send us the following:

We have heard vague rumors afloat and we hasten to answer them in the words of the manager of the Apollo and Banjo club of Yale College. It has caused the college men here much amusement to think that the Amherst boys should have the cheek to designate any Yale musical organization as "Second class." Why our Freshmen Glee club can give the Amherst club points in singing. You can tell the Newton people that the Apollo club will give them as good a concert as they ever heard from any college glee club. If any of the Amherst want to hear some singing that will stand head and shoulder above anything that they can do, they had better stay behind in Newton and listen to our boys.

## The Amherst Concert.

The managers of the Amherst Club respond to this very polite invitation by saying that theirs is not a freshman organization, and they are very sorry that the real Yale Glee Club is to be in the South next week. If we were coming to Newton, there would be some in demand for the Amherst Club to stay over, but as it is they do not care to hear Yale freshmen attempt to sing. Nevertheless, they advise all who attend the Amherst concert to also hear the Yale Apollo Club, as their endeavors in the musical line are said to be very meritorious. They have no doubt the youthful Apollo Club will do the best it can, like the pianist the well-known story, and they hope Newton people will not condemn the Yale Glee Club, because of the shortcomings of the Apollo Club, as the Yale Glee Club is really a fairly good musical organization, although it is of course not equal to Amherst.

## Elliot Church Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the Elliot meeting house will be laid on Fast Day at half past twelve. A meeting of Elliot church will be held in Elliot hall at eleven o'clock, at which addresses and papers preparatory to the ceremonies on the ground will be presented. The services in the open air will be very brief.

On Sunday evening, April 1st, at 7 o'clock, the articles found in the boxes of the two former corner stones laid in 1845 and in 1860, will be exhibited in Elliot hall, and several communications addressed to the church by the fathers of a former generation will be read. The public are cordially invited to all of these services.

## A Great Convience.

All who have books of Boston tickets should obtain one of the neat Russia leather covers which the well-known tailors, Churchill & Bean, are giving to their customers. The name of the owner is printed in gilt letters, which is of great benefit if the tickets should be dropped in the cars or on the street. Messrs Churchill & Bean are now ready with their spring importations for gentlemen's suits, in all the latest styles.

## Bicycles.

for sale and to let by E. P. Burnham, Park street, Newton. As low prices as can be secured in Boston, and first class machines. Mr. Burnham is now centrally located, and he has a number of good bicycles and tricycles to let of the hour or day. See advertisement.

## Do You Want a Hat?

If so, your attention is directed to the advertisement on the first page, of Messrs. Jackson & Co., fashionable hatters and furriers, well known as being one of the oldest firms in Boston, formerly located on Tremont street in the old Albion building, but now removed to the large and comfortable store, 128 Tremont street, opposite Park street entrance. Give him a call before buying your spring goods.

## MARRIED.

ELLIS-JONES—At West Kennebunk, Me., March 21, by Rev. Geo. A. Lockwood, Olin F. Ellis of Newton and Mary D. Jones of Kennebunk, Me.

## DIED.

WORCESTER—In Newtonville, March 27, Elizabeth C., wife of Rev. John Worcester.

PRATT—In Newton, March 24, Emilie Ward Pratt, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Daniels, 26 yrs.

FURDEN—At Newton Centre, March 24, William Furden, aged 67 yrs.

## You must not Laugh

If you go to the

## OLD FOLK'S CONCERT

At the

Channing Church Parlors,

Tuesday Ev'g., April 3, at 8 p. m.

Sols by members of the Channing Church Quartette.

Miss LAURA BECK, Soprano.

Miss ANNIE CEILEY, Contralto.

Mr. ARTHUR F. BURNETT, Tenor.

Mr. KARL HACKETT, Bass.

## CHORUS OF THIRTY VOICES.

HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

Mr. A. F. BURNETT, Director.

## ADMISSION 25 Cts.

Tickets on sale at Hubbard & Proctor's. Doors open at 7.15.

LLOYD BROTHERS,

Improved Carpet Cleaning Machine

They remove all dust, Brighten Colors and Destroy Moths.

Office, 605 Main Street, 3d door East of Church Street. Works on Benefit St., Waltham, Mass.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 7652. P. O. Box 567

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. F. KINGSBURY has applied for permit to erect an addition to his stable on Centre Street, Ward 6, and a green-house in connection therewith.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen,

I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A. F. KINGSBURY has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for a permit to erect an addition to a building, corner of Walnut and Beacon streets, ward 6, to be used for a stable.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that S. A. Sylvester has made application to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen for permit to erect a stable on Beacon Street, Ward 6.

242 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANO FOR SALE—A grand piano of superior

tone, and in excellent condition, H. F. Miller, maker, can be bought at a low price, if purchased before April 19th. Can be seen by addressing P. O. Box 293, Newton.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

LOST—Five dollars reward to the finder of a

a pit bull dog; rather small, and broken on front (upper) tooth. Answers to

the name of Don. Ware collar marked Cormier, N'ville 192. Return to Mrs. Coffin, Highland Avenue, Newtonville.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

WANTED—By a seamstress, engagement by

the day or week. Address L. box 56, Newton, Mass.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

TO RENT—One of my houses unexpectedly vac-

cant May 1st, will be for rent from that day

in perfect order, and can be seen any day after I o'clock p. m. Apply to Dr. L. R. Stone, Vernon Street.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

FOR SALE—A French roof cottage, in excel-

lent repair, 7 rooms, 9,000 feet of land, fruit and shade trees, on Fayette street, Newton.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

WANTED—A short-hand teacher, Graham

System. Please address, stating terms and references, Box 132, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

TO LET—House of 10 rooms with stable, good

yard, fruit, garden, five minutes from depot. Partly furnished if desired. Box 27, Newton.

25-26 I. F. KINGSBURY, City Clerk.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IN THE BEST COMPANIES AT THE LOWEST RATES. W. THORPE, AGENT, NEWTON CENTRE.

TO BE LEASED—A cosy house on Pearl St. with five rooms, in perfect condition. Four minutes from station of B. & A. R. R. Enquire of Henry Fuller, Centre St., ward 7, Newton.

**NEWTONVILLE.**

—Mr. F. S. Rollins has sold his estate at Nantucket.

—Miss Nellie Simpson is away visiting friends for a few days.

—Mr. A. Sylvester is quite ill at his home on Bowes street.

—Miss Minnie Dennison was in town for a short time this week.

—Mr. A. R. Mitchell has returned from his visit to California.

—Mr. George Tewsbury leaves on his Western trip Saturday night.

—Mr. George W. Morse and family are now at Lausanne, Switzerland.

—Mrs. C. F. Jones and daughter have returned from their visit in Norwich, Conn.

—A fine assortment of new spring dress goods can be found at D. B. Needham's.

—Mayor Kimball went to Lowell, Monday, to attend a meeting of its city government.

—Pupils and teachers are alike preparing for a week of recreation and change next week.

—The second of Mr. Rollins' new cottages on Elm Place has been rented by Mr. Carter.

—Miss Alice Jones and Miss Maybell Davis are to spend the Easter holidays in New York.

—Mrs. A. H. Soden has recovered from her recent illness, though as yet she is unable to be out.

—The Easter concert in the Universalist church will be very interesting. It is to begin at 6 o'clock.

—The next regular meeting of the Goddard Literary Union will be held Tuesday evening, April 3rd, at 7:45.

—Mr. W. E. Kimball is fast improving. He is now brought down stairs in his chair, and sits up a portion of each day.

—J. C. Fuller has rented Mr. Teele's house on the corner of Walnut and Lowell streets to J. P. Lewis of Boston.

—The annual meeting of the Universalist Sunday School Association was held at Mr. Wm. Denison's on Lowell street last evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bullock of Newton are to move in to one of the houses in the new block on Walnut Terrace next week.

—Those who like the nicest toilet soap that is made, should try Ricksecker's skin soap, which can be found at Mr. Gaudet's drug store.

—Mr. Colton's assortment of Easter cards is said to be as varied as can be found in any Boston store. Some beautiful ones are still to be had.

—The Central Congregational Sunday School are very busy preparing new music and recitations for their Easter concert next Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

—Mr. A. L. Greenwood and family and Mrs. L. M. Ryder will remove from their house on Bowes street to one of the new houses on Brooks avenue.

—There will be a vesper service in the Methodist church Sunday evening, and the children will furnish recitations and songs suitable for an Easter service.

—C. F. Eddy & Co. of West Newton have established a branch office at Tupper's grain store, and an order box at Colton's, and will fill all orders for coal prompt.

—Mr. Pennell and family have moved to Portland, Maine, but he will be in Newtonville every week, as he is to train and have charge of the chorus choir in the Universalist church.

—There are numerous vacant houses this spring, on account of the many changes that are being made, but the demand is so great that most of them will be taken in a few weeks.

—A party of young people of this ward visited Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Carter at their home in Cambridge, Thursday evening. A very pleasant time was had, and the last train home was patronized.

—Dr. O. E. Hunt and wife arrived home from Florida last Saturday, in excellent health. They found Florida rather warm during the latter part of their stay, and crowded with Northern visitors.

—Rev. Geo. S. Butters delivered the last lecture in the course last Sunday evening, taking for his subject "The Women of Methodism." There was a good audience, and this lecture as well as the other three was very instructive. The music was by the regular church choir.

—Mrs. Elizabeth C., wife of Rev. John Worcester, died on Tuesday after a lingering illness, and the funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Worcester has been an invalid for some years, but she had many warm friends who will miss her greatly, and there is a sad vacancy in her once happy home. She leaves a husband, two sons and a daughter, to mourn her loss.

—The sociable and dance to be given under the auspices of the Goddard Literary Union in Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, April 5th, promised to be a success; as it is not to be a dress affair a good social time may be anticipated. The tickets being limited the friends of the union who have not obtained them, should do so at once, to be procured of its members or of Mr. Dearborn.

—At the Congregational church on Sunday morning a fine musical program will be given by Mr. A. B. Alling, the organist, assisted by the church quartet, Miss Hill, Miss Ellis, and Messrs. Knapp and Rand. The music is as follows: Organ Postlude—Fantasie in C. Major—Tours "Christ our Passover." Dudley Buck Soprano Solo—Resurrection." Holden Tenor Solo—Hath apointed a day." Berthold Tours Organ Postlude—Offertory in F Minor. Badiste

—Wm. R. Hayward, an old resident of this city, died at his residence in Newtonville, March 17, 1888. The deceased was born at Easton, Sept. 11, 1820. When a young man he was a student of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. While in Peterboro he was a member of the Board of Selectmen and a member of the school committee. He has resided in Newton for the past twenty-three years, and was one of the inspectors of the Newton water works during the construction of the Reservoir. He was a man of sterling integrity, a strong temperance advocate and a great favorite with the young people of his acquaintance, who always found in him a sympathetic friend and valuable adviser in all their undertakings. He leaves a widow and two children, both of whom are married. The funeral was held at the residence of the deceased Tuesday of last week, the services being conducted by the Rev. Prescott Fay of Cambridge. The remains were taken to Easton on the 21st for interment.

**WEST NEWTON.**

—Mr. John W. Carter is now at Havana, Cuba.

—Loyalty Lodge, I. O. G. T., will hold no meeting Fast Day evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Pratt are at the Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

—Rev. Mr. Jaynes will preach at the Unitarian church on Sunday morning.

—Mr. H. A. Inman has been chosen a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union.

—Miss Rosalie Ames gives a Progressive Angling party at her home this evening.

—There will be a Union Service on Fast Day at the Unitarian church, and the sermon will be by Rev. O. D. Kimball of the Baptist church.

—Mr. James Luke and family, who have occupied Mr. O. D. Homer's house for the winter, have returned to their home at Beverly Farms.

—Dr. Thayer's new house at the corner of Waltham and River streets, is nearly completed, and it will be one of the handsomest residences in the city.

—The City Treasurer has been inundated with water bills this week, the majority of water-takers waiting until the last of the month before paying their bills.

—A grand program for Easter, from the best musical composers, will be rendered at the Baptist church in the morning at 10:45, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Come early if you would secure a seat.

—Frank Cunningham, driver for Mr. Johnson, the Auburndale grain dealer, was thrown from his wagon while driving into Magne's stable, last Saturday, and broke his ankle. He was taken to the Cottage Hospital.

—There will be a meeting of the Newton Christian Endeavor Union in the chapel of the Second Congregational church, Monday evening, April 2, service at 7:15. Subject for discussion, "The special work of the different committees."

—A leap year party in aid of Newton Council \$850. A. L. of H., was given at Nickerson's Hall, Wednesday evening.

—There were about 30 couples on the floor, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed. Mayor Kimball and Councilman Hunt were among the guests present.

—At the Congregational church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Patrick will preach an Easter sermon to the young. A responsive Sunday School Carol service entitled "Easter Day," will be given in the evening. The young men's meeting will be held directly after the evening service.

—There will be no special services of the Unitarian Sunday School in the church Easter Sunday, but Mrs. Walton will occupy the time, taking the "Immortality of the soul" for her theme. The hour will be at 9:30 a. m., and a communion service will follow the regular services of the church.

—Rev. Dr. Peabody supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church last Sunday. His text was "The hidden man of the heart," and was a sermon replete with valuable thoughts, to which the congregation largely clapped the attention of the younger portion of his hearers, "because character was so much easier formed in youth, than reformed in after life." Character, like a tree whose roots are the deepest, always produces the best and most valuable fruit.

—The adjourned meeting of the Newton Musical Society was held at the house of Mr. George Field, Waltham street, Thursday evening, and the enjoyable program finely rendered. The club was assisted by Prof. Howard of Boston, and Master Listemann, son of the well known violinist, to whom the members paid a hearty vote of thanks for their most enjoyable contributions. Several new members were voted in, many of them instrumental performers, whom will prove a valuable accession to the club.

—Newton Lodge, 92, I. O. O. F., entertained members from the Takewamkin Lodge of Natick, and the Waltham Lodge, Thursday evening. The initiatory degree was worked on two candidates, after which music was furnished by Mr. Hobart, Saxophone soloist, and Mr. Benham, pianist, and speeches made by Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Stutson. About 250 members of different lodges were present and it was found necessary to adjourn to City Hall to have the collation served by Dill of Waltham, as the rooms were too small.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning, the following program of music will be given:

1. Organ Voluntary.

2. Carol. "Shout ye High Heavens." Dow

3. Invocation.

4. Anthem. "Christ the Lord is Risen." D. Buck

5. Reading Scriptures.

6. Anthem. "Awake Thou that Sleepest." Allen

7. Prayer.

8. Response. Male Quartette.

9. Hymn. Congregation.

10. Easter off-ring.

11. Carol. "The world itself keeps Easter Day."

12. Sermon.

13. Galilee. Male Quartette. Solo, Mr. N. F. Thayer.

Soprano—K. M. Lincoln. Mrs. E. L. Lincoln.

Contralto—Mrs. C. R. Fisher. Miss A. L. Sibley.

Tenor—N. F. Thayer, 1st, Mr. W. T. Rice, 2d, Bassos, Mr. C. A. Stowers, 1st, Mr. F. B. Rogers, 2d. Organist, Mr. J. E. Bagley. Director, F. B. Rogers.

—The last meeting of the Women's Educational Club was a very enjoyable one, the subject for the afternoon being Homer, and the papers read by members of the club. It was opened by a paper on the "Personality of Homer," by Mrs. Graves. Homer's literature and story of the Odyssey, Mrs. Ranlett; "Painting of Andromache and Hector," reading by Mrs. Pinkham; "Hector and Andromache," Mrs. Graves; "Paris and Helen," Mrs. Martin; "The armor of Achilles," a reading by Miss Owen, read also in Greek; "Greek Heroes," Mrs. Ranlett. The ladies seemed enthused with their subject, and their papers were very fine. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered them at the close by the members of the club. Mrs. Roberts, president of the Women's Guild of Newtonville, who was present, also responded in a few pleasant remarks. The secretary rose to express her great satisfaction for the fine treat furnished the society by their own members, and wished other of the ladies who had time, would make similar contributions wherupon the author of one of the admirable essays replied facetiously, that she had no time. The president wished her to instruct them how she accomplished such results without time. To which she modestly responded, that "they had held occasional meetings for reading their subject together. Monday afternoons, (all the ladies who were housekeepers knowing how to conduct the avocations of that day were to such intellectual occupation,) and that her own writing was the result of study after half past nine at night." Thus ended one of the pleasantest hours

of this season for the club. The next meeting will be held three weeks from the last, the subject, "Child life in slavery times," by Mrs. Wyman of Valley Falls.

—There will be interesting Easter services in the Congregational church next Sabbath, April 1st, both morning and evening. At the morning service, which commences at 10:45, the pastor will preach his annual Easter sermon to the young, and the musical selections by the choir of the church will be as follows:

1. Full Anthem. "Christ, our Passover is Sacrificed for us." Gerish.

2. Carol. "It was early in the Morning."

3. Howard Organ movements—Opening Voluntary. "Truly this w's the Son of God."

4. Oratorio of Emmanuel." Postlude.

5. Symphony. "I ascend unto my Father."

6. Postlude. "Oratorio of Emmanuel."

Hymn tunes by choir and congregation.

In the evening, commencing at 6 o'clock, the new Easter service, entitled: "Easter Day," recently published by the Cong. S. S. Society, Boston, will be given. It is divided into three parts, viz: Easter Eve, Easter Morn, Easter day, and comprises responsive Scripture readings, recitations and carols. The recitations will be given by nine young ladies from the Sunday school. The carols will be rendered of the full Sunday school chorus, and choir by the church. The service will be preceded by an anthem sung by the choir, entitled:

"Sing, Alleluia, Porth."

Also at the commencement of second part preceding announcement of the resurrection—the choir will sing two movements from "Oratorio of Emmanuel," viz:

1. Tenor solo. "Be not Afrighted."

2. Chorus. "He is Risen, He is not Here."

3. Organ movements—Opening Voluntary.

4. Postlude. "Unfold, ye everlasting portals."

5. Oratorio of Redemption—Gloria.

Exercises by the primary department and "Pine Farm" boys. All are cordially invited to both services.

**AUBURNDALE.**

—Miss E. W. Hance has returned to Minneapolis.

—C. J. Humphrey of Faribault, Minn., is the guest of A. S. Cooley.

—Mrs. Almy of Woodbine street is to entertain a few friends with progressive eureka on April 3d.

—The college students from Wellesley, Smith and Amherst are all at home for the Easter vacation.

—The water department will begin laying the pipes on Grove street next week, to connect Auburndale with Lower Falls.

—Miss Julia Richards, who has been for some weeks visiting friends in Buffalo, is expected home this week.

—The members of the two young men's debating societies, the S. D. S. and the T. L. S. D. dine together at the Woodland Park on the 11th and 12th of April.

—A small farewell party was given on Monday evening to Miss Mabel Thorpe by Mrs. Richard Rowe of Newtonville, Mr. J. H. Thorpe and family remove to Westerly, R. I., this week.

—Mr. A. I. Benyon, formerly a resident here, and once a prominent banker in Boston, died in Toronto, Canada, on Sunday, aged 57 years. Since the Pacific bank failure Mr. Benyon has lived in Canada.

—Miss Anna Gordon was one of the speakers at the Women's Council at Washington on March 28th, when Miss Willard and Mrs. Keeler made addresses on Temperance questions. Miss Gordon spoke on "How to Reach the Children."

—A musical recital by the pupils of Miss Evelyn Brush, followed by a pretty operetta, "The Dairy Maid's Festival," and a reception to Miss Brush, to be given in Auburndale Hall, on Tuesday evening April 3rd. The affair will be made one of the social occasions of the winter, and the guests will wear full dress.

—Master Walter B. Lockett, assisted by Master Willie Henry, gave a very successful Polyopticon entertainment last Saturday afternoon, to about thirty children and a few adults. Master Walter presented about one hundred views, and described them in a very pleasing manner. The proceeds go to the Williston Home, as an Easter offering.

—At the Baptist church on Sunday morning, the following program of music will be given:

1. Organ Voluntary.

2. Carol. "Shout ye High Heavens." Dow

3. Invocation.

4. Anthem. "Christ the Lord is Risen." D. Buck

5. Reading Scriptures.

6. Anthem. "Awake Thou that Sleepest." Allen

7. Prayer.

8. Response. Male Quartette.

## A LITTLE HEROINE.

I'll go and try my fortune with Uncle Robert," said Jack. "Bess and Maria failed because he could not stand girls with such fine ideas; but I won't trouble him that way. The old fellow is all right, if one only stirs him up in the right way."

"My child," says the gentle Mrs. Raymond, "I do not wish to hear you speak in that boyish, rude manner. I fear your uncle would have less patience with you than with your sisters. No, he does not intend to forgive me, and we will make no further advances."

"Oh, yes we will, deary!" and Jack's curly head buried itself coaxingly. "Do, do let me try to win the obstinate old— to win our honored relative to a proper sense of his obligation to his only sister and her interesting family. How will I do that, eh? Now, mother, don't shake your head so; it's no use. Why did you give me a boy's name and bring me up on tops and marbles if you want me to be a real girl?"

"It was your father's wish, you know, dear. He was so grievously disappointed that he had no son. But Jacqueline is not a boy's name," and Mrs. Raymond shook her head smilingly at her wayward daughter.

"No; but Jack is, and I've never called anything else," the young lady replied, triumphantly, with an obstinate shake of her jetty curls that gave such piquancy to her bright face. "If father were only here he would let me try anything that would take the burden from off your shoulders; and now that he is dead, uncle must surely forgive you for marrying against his wishes. What right had he to have wishes, anyhow?"

"He was my only living relative and guardian," answered Mrs. Raymond, who was always ready to excuse her brother's harsh treatment.

"Well, mother, do let me 'go beard the lion in his den,' the Douglas in his hall," said Jack, gaily. "You know we must do something, for we can get no work of any kind in this place, though we have tried so faithfully."

"Well, go, my dear, and I shall pray for your success," said the gentle mother.

Mr. Robert Doran sat cowering beside a dull, spiritless fire one bright, spring morning. His room was dusty and disordered, though its furnishing was good, and even luxurious. He looked moody and discontented, as if the wealth that showed itself in the handsome surroundings brought no pleasure to its owner. Perhaps he was thinking of the sister who once made sunshine in the now gloomy home, and wished that his pride would let him beg her to come back and care for him in his dreary, old age.

A tap at the door aroused him.

"Who is it?" he demanded in surprise; for his servants never came unsummoned.

The door opened slowly, and a bright face peeped in.

"It's Jack Haymen, at your service, uncle, and in the venturesome girl was, and stood before him.

She wore a long, ulcer closely buttoned to the throat, where a standing collar and neat black tie showed themselves, while on the short, glossy curl was a jaunty "Derby," guileless of any trimming save the simple, masculine band.

"Why, I did not know my sister had a son!" exclaimed the old gentleman, his wrinkled face showing something very like satisfaction as he looked at the newcomer.

"She hasn't," said Jack, with dancing eyes, "but it isn't my fault. I'm not a boy, uncle, if it would please you; but let me stay awhile, and you'll see what a first-class substitute I am!"—removing her hat and bowing with easy grace. "But, dear me, how dull it is here! Your fire wants a good stirring up!"

And seizing the poker, she attacked the coals in the grate with an energy that seemed to imply that she would like to treat him in the same fashion.

A bright blaze followed after vigorous action, dancing on the walls and showing the bright blue of pictures and furniture, despite the dust that covered them, bringing a cheery look, too, even to Mr. Doran's grim face.

"There!" said Jack, giving a last approving poke, "that's better. Now, if I just open the window and let in the sun, so—"—suiting the action to the word, you'll feel as bright as a spring morning."

The girl was like a May-day herself, fluttering around the room as it waited for the lift of Horace Mann, taking stations in towns in aid of education, is not for tuncus. A state may do what Congress may not.

But there was no response, for poor Jack, who had never in her life done anything so womanish, fainted quietly away.

She was only dimly conscious of being lifted in strong arms that held her close, and of being rapidly driven over a rough road, and at last finding herself lying on her own bed at Glenside, with a gray-haired gentleman bending over her. She started us pale and anxious.

"How is uncle?" she cried. "I must go to him."

"No, no, child; lie still; he is better," the doctor said.

"Well, then, tell me all about it. Who was it, and how did I get home?"

The doctor knew what she meant.

"You were at the minister's door, and he, coming home from visiting a sick parochian, carried you, when you fainted, to his house, and I drove you both over here. Now, drink this; then, if you feel able, you may go to your uncle—he wishes to see you."

"You had better let me stay awhile, uncle; you'd be a great deal more comfortable."

There was deep anxiety beneath the minister's exterior, for she knew well how vital his uncle's favor was. Her mother was too delicate, her sisters too fine ladies to work, and the child (she was not much more, in spite of her seventeen years), felt as though the burden of the family rested on her shoulders.

Her uncle was very wealthy, and if he only could be brought to forgive her, mother what happy days they would see!

He had sent once for her two sisters to spend a week at Glenside—a step toward reconciliation, which her mother had hailed with thankful joy. But before the week was out he had sent them both home, saying he couldn't stand their fine airs; that, since his sister had chosen to bring up her family to such idle habits, he would have nothing more to do with them.

The one longing of the old man's heart had been for a son to bear his name.

That hope disappointed in the early death of his son, he had gradually grown into the selfish, gloomy man Jack found him this fair spring morning.

There was something in her bright, boyish face that fascinated him; and boyish with a warmth that surprised him—she said.

"Stay, if you like, my child. It's a dull place within doors, but there are flowers and sunshine."

It was so much kinder than Jack had

dared hope, that she could have cried with joy.

"Oh, you dear uncle!" she said, and kissed his wrinkled old face with an honest heartiness that he was quick to feel.

"There, then," he said impatiently, as if ashamed of the unwonted softness he had shown. "go and tell the cook that you're going to stay, and that she must give you a room and see to your meals. Don't be afraid if she's cross," he added, somewhat anxiously; "she does not like trouble or work."

"I won't," said Jack, as she ran off.

Half an hour later she looked in the door again, saying:

"Come to Uncle Robert. Yes, as he stared at her, in amazement); "I know cook always brought you just what she liked up here because she did not want you down stairs. There has been a skirmish; but it's all right now. Come for my sake, please."

Mr. Doran drew his dressing-gown more closely around him, and followed Jack down into the small breakfast room, which she had chosen because it was so much pleasanter than the great, oak-wainscoted dining room.

A most tempting lunch was spread upon the round table, and flowers were intermingled with the dishes in profusion. It was pretty to see the air with which she led him to his place, then took her own opposite him, almost forgetting in her eagerness to serve him, to satisfy the demands of her own youth.

"Did cook do all this?" Mr. Doran asked with some curiosity.

"No," replied Jack, blushing; "she wanted to take you up some smoky soup, and because I said 'no,' she wouldn't do anything else, so I did it myself. Don't you like it all?" and she looked anxiously at him.

"You are not like your sisters," he said, not replying to her question.

"Oh, no!" and Jack shook her head somewhat dejectedly; "they are very accomplished—real young ladies, you know. But then, I can cook and sweep, and do things that they can't."

"But I do not want a cook and a house-maid," said Mr. Doran.

"I think you do," laughed Jack. "If you had only tasted the soup!"

"Child," cried Mr. Doran, suddenly catching at her hand, "I'm a disappointed, heart-broken old man. If you could only love me a little—"

"I do, Uncle Robert; I do, truly!" said Jack.

And she meant it; for her warm heart had gone out at once to the lonely old man, so unhappy in the midst of his wealth; and she comforted him now, in the best way she knew, with loving words that, skeptic as he was, he felt were honest and true.

"I fear master be a-goin' to die; he won never so gentle afore," said the cook, a week later.

That very night Mr. Doran was taken suddenly and violently ill. Jack heard his groans, and hastening to his assistance, found him suffering intensely.

"You must go for the doctor, cook;

"Indeed I'll not!" replied cook decisively. "He's been none so good a master to me that I should risk myself in the dark for him."

"Then watch him while I go," implored Jack. "Do not leave him or he'll die."

She had been down to the village once on an errand for her uncle, and knew she could find her way, but it was so different at night. Brave Jack for going! But how her heart fluttered and her limbs quivered with fear, as she hastened on through the starlight.

An exaggerated idea of state rights brought on the civil war. We made an end of that delusion. And here is a good time to begin, in a mild way, to plead in behalf of state rights without suspicion of disloyalty. As a nation we are one. As a union of states, "many in one."

W. BRAYMAN.

you go, Jack—dear, brave Jack! You have taught me a lesson."

And he drew the blushing, happy face down and kissed with all father's tenderness.

There were tears in the bright eyes when she looked up. For the second time within a few hours Jack forgot her manliness and was crying. But the tears and blushes gave a softness and charm to her face that made it wonderfully attractive to Macmillan Boyd, the young minister, and she look so sweet and lovable and womanly that he felt an almost irresistible inclination to take her to his heart.

"She will be a woman worth the having," he thought, and then and there resolved to win her for his own.

Jack had meant to make some pretty speech to the minister, to thank him for helping her; but she only remembered how she had felt his arms around her in the starlight, and blushing, she hung her head in silence.

That was two months ago. She smiles now when she thinks of it, for she is no longer shy with the minister. Can you guess why?

Mr. Doran is building a beautiful little parsonage close by the village church, and rumors says that when it is completed Jack will go there as the minister's bride. Perhaps it is so, for she is growing so quiet and womanly that her happy mother, who is renewing her own youth in beautiful Glenside, says that God has doubly blessed Jack's venture.—New York Journal.

## THE BLAIR BILL.

## SURE TO FAIL OF THE OBJECTS AIMED AT.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 8, 1888.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

Dear Sir:—A friend sends to me a copy of your paper containing a communication of Hon. Wm. Claffin covering another from Principal Hinds of Bryant School, Roslyn, L. I., in reply to strictures on the "Blair Bill" by President Barnard and Mr. Seaver, Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, published in the Evening Post.

Neither gentlemen gives good reasons why the bill should prevail. One very material point is left out of question. Always excepting powers reserved to Congress in the constitution, the states are sovereign. As such their rights of eminent domain to all lands, is inherent. A state admitted without conditions, as to lands within its limits, would have such lands. While the territorial condition subsists, Congress controls, but the bare act of admission to statehood, vests the lands in the state. Congress having failed in this duty, let not the sympathies of the country and actions of Congress be invoked in behalf of the class who most need, but are least likely to receive, the benefit of the general benefaction.

An exaggerated idea of state rights brought on the civil war. We made an end of that delusion. And here is a good time to begin, in a mild way, to plead in behalf of state rights without suspicion of disloyalty. As a nation we are one. As a union of states, "many in one."

W. BRAYMAN.

## Newton Natural History Society.

Officers for 1887-8: President, Geo. L. Chandler, Auburndale; vice-president, Wm. C. Bates, Newton; secretary, S. Edw. Warren, Newton; treasurer, Henry J. Woods, Newton; curator, Jesse Fewkes, Newton. Dr. F. J. Fribble, Rev. G. W. Shin, D. D., Hon. John C. Park, Mrs. A. D. Sampson, and Mrs. H. M. Parker, all of Newton; Miss Sara Cushman and Miss Jeannette A. Grant of Newtonville; Dr. Fred E. Crockett and Mr. Wm. A. Spinney of West Newton, are a few of many who have long been active members of the society. Any person willing or desirous to become a member, has only to apply to any officer or other member of the society, and pay the trifling annual membership fee of one dollar.

It may be claimed that Congress did not grant to the states and territories by the act of July 2, 1862, for educational purposes. Let it be borne in mind, however, that the sad experiences of war had taught the nation that care for the "general welfare" required a new and effective system of education in military service, drill and tactics. This furnished an object sufficiently valid, and Justified an extrapolation by government to maintain and keep available, in case of future wars, in every community and state, a body of citizens capable of military service and leadership.

In proof of this purpose, and the success of its accomplishment, it is true that in colleges and universities established by the state under these laws, officers are detailed from the regular army as professors; students are uniformed, organized into companies and regiments, armed, equipped, taught and drilled in the army manual, thus prepared for instant service. It can never be estimated how many thousands of lives, and millions of money were sacrificed, how often the flag was trailed in the dust, and victories turned into defeats, because our gallant men were compelled to learn their duty in doing it. That donation was certainly for "the general welfare." The grants of public lands for canals and railroads were made, not as donations to states, for simple state purposes, but to promote commerce and intercourse among the several states. A national object.

This information is volunteered at this time, so many who have sometimes attended the meetings, and would, as is known to have often been the case, be glad to become members, and also, so that others who are well disposed, may know the usages of the society, and how to become members of it. These explanations are also made in order to correct the apparent misconception, due perhaps to the freedom with which the society has always thrown open its meetings to the public, that it has all the regular members that it desires. This is not the case, for however large its membership or flourishing its condition at any time, all interested in its objects and work are always desirable and welcome as enrolled paying members, in order that the society may work more broadly and efficiently.

Two or three in-door meetings and the annual picnic field-days, which are often accompanied with appropriate papers, yet remain for the present year, and it is accordingly hoped that many former members will promptly renew their membership, and that many new members will join the society at or before the next meeting.

The regular April meeting of the society, postponed from April 4th to April 11th, on account of the Yale concert, will be of unusual interest. A paper, especially valuable to horticulturalists, as well as highly attractive to all, will be given by Mr. William C. Strong of Newton Highlands, a high authority on the subject, entitled, "Cross-Fertilization in relation to Evolution." A second paper, will be given by Mr. Jesse Fewkes on "Gravel, its origin, history, and contents." All who know the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Fewkes does what he undertakes, and what valuable "finds" he has discovered in years of diligent search in travel, will be sure to be present and bring their friends to this especially interesting meeting.

Eliot block, Room 4, Wednesday, April 11th, at 7.30 p. m.

The terms "mendicancy and beggary," do not belong to the subject. There is no argument. Yet they suggest the fact that there is a strong feeling in southern states, led by statesmen and newspapers of commanding influence, in opposition to the Blair Bill.

They are making grand and successful efforts in the cause of education, and as set forth in the ability to take care of themselves without government paternalism.

Mr. Hinsdale refers to beginning by colleges, but does not say that they succeed in beggaring appropriations from the national treasury.

Another (and an unwelcome) consideration comes in. Mr. Claffin unfortunately says, "If there is any unfilled duty which Congress owes to the south, it is its obligation to aid the cause of education." Had Mr. Claffin been more explicit in saying whether he means, by "the South," the dominating white race, or the whole people, including the blacks who, in some states constitute the majority, it would be easier to decide whether Congress owes any "unfilled duty."

It is remembered that before emancipation, the education of the negroes was forbidden by law, and no education for the "poor white trash" provided; that since emancipation, the work of burning schools, scouring, banishing, sometimes murdering teachers became fashionable, that black people in many of the old slave states yet seek the benefits of the schools under pains and difficulties; and through criticism and derision, were not permitted to vote.

The bill, that feature which bestows the donation according to illiteracy, instead of population, is intended to meet the case of this class. But will its benefits reach them? That is a serious question. If Congress is prepared to establish a school system for Mississippi, build school houses, furnish books, hire

teachers and pay them, in fine to operate a system within the state, independent of the state, then with a few hundred more marshals and detectives, and an increase of the Regular Army, a fair experiment might be made.

The experiment made some half a century ago, of distributing a surplus among the states, does not appear an encouraging example. Lost in robbery among politicians and lobbyists, little good to the people, and a corrupting influence came of it. It may be feared that, in such ways, the benevolent intentions of this bill might fall short of realization.

It may be truly said, that there is wonderful recuperation in the legislation and public sentiment of the late slave states. No people, in any age, have made such swift and solid progress from darkness to light.

We of the north have expected too much, demanding, in twenty years, the work of generations. Though so much remains to be done, the governing race in the southern states deserve unmeasured praise for what they have already accomplished.

They are working with courage and determination, from the bondage which weighed so heavily not only upon their slaves, but upon themselves. Every year brings progress and improvement.

The Blair bill will hinder, not help. The offered largess will be deemed an intrusion, and resented as a dole and a bribe. The

**MILITARY DRILL.**

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

The Lyceum met at City Hall, Monday evening, to debate on the question postponed from March 11th. The musical program was furnished by Miss Gray and Miss Hollingsworth of Lasell Seminary. The former opened the exercises with a delightful rendering of Schubert's Impromptu, Op. 142, No. 3. Her playing was unusually clear and expressive. President Allen introduced as the lecturer of the evening, Mrs. C. A. Severance, formerly of Auburndale, who spoke on the "Moral Element in Military Drill."

She based her objection to military drill in schools on the ground that it is not a necessity for self-defense, or for the defense of the nation or institutions. As now practiced, battles are most disloyal to the Prince of Peace. The right of self-defense may be granted without dooming nation and people to war. Man is vastly more than any possession of territory. All men have rights which all others are bound to respect. Do we not all feel the brutality of this way of defense? It seems impossible for woman to logically uphold training which makes her sons murderers of other mother's sons. Reasoning on general principles, shows it to be a gradual incentive to self-defense. Even now we see the bad effects of street parades. The gradual abolition of capital punishment is showing the effect in the right direction. The aim of all schools should be to turn out boys—men. What a man sows, that shall he also reap. The logic of a kiss for a blow has already justified itself in the world. Let us sanction the mothers' appeal not to allow the boys to be taught warfare. The argument "we must have soldiers to deal with mobs" is unnecessary. The police are sufficient for that work. We are told that war does not come legitimately with the question, and that woman has no right to say anything about it. That we are sentimental, is not love for child and nation a sentiment, worth to be solved in man?

The serious and well taken objection is, that drill masters are not brought into the drill. The gymnasium is good enough for both girls and boys. Let us not be content to place ourselves with those who "can't see because they won't." Mrs. Severance quoted Prof. Hitchcock of Amherst as saying that military drill for boys is unnatural and wrong. That it does not bring into play all or even the most prominent of the muscles of the body.

Mrs. Walton then read a poem illustrating a mother's sorrow at the loss of her two sons in battle, followed by Miss Hollingsworth of Lasell Seminary who was heard to good advantage in Ardith's Vocal Waltz. She possesses a very fine, flexible voice, over which she has perfect control, while her tone is exceptionally pure.

**THE DEBATE.**

President Allen read the question, "Resolved, that Military Drill forms no legitimate Part of School Education." Mr. N. T. Allen was introduced as the speaker in the affirmative. The position I take, said Mr. Allen, has no particular reference to any one school. If in any place the military should be sustained, it is the Newton High School. In three weeks I shall have completed my 40 years of teaching in Newton, and so I know something of Newton. The Newton High School is one of the best to be found and is a good medium for knowledge. Every important subject for the good of one or any people, should be settled upon principle. If I am sick, I call a good physician. If I want to build a house, I send for a good carpenter, and so everything should be done with the aim of success. In America we are deficient in regard to taking scientific matters into our own hands when they should be left where they belong—with experts. Let us look at the drill from a physical standpoint. When the English prepare their young men for life in the world they put them at school, give them lots of exercise and plenty of fresh air, and the gentlemen or higher class, send to the training schools. Here they are instructed morally, physically and religiously. In these schools, and there are some of the best in the world, have visited, there is no military drill, but rowing, cricket or something that tends to develop every muscle in the body. When in 1872 in Germany, Prussia was on her knees before Napoleon, they placed the educational matters in the hands of some of the greatest men that ever lived. There isn't a school in this country that can compare with those in Germany, physically or otherwise. How did they do it? There is not an instance of the military drill. Of 500 muscles in the human body, not 1-5 part are attempted to be touched by the drill. In the upper classes in Germany, the boys remain in school until about 18 years of age, and the lower classes until they are 14, when they are put through a thorough system of gymnastics. Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, one of the best informed men in gymnastics this country has, says that the drill is not only of no benefit to boys, but actually hurts them. It makes the right arm longer than the left and when they leave their schools to go to college, this evil has to be overcome.

**MRS. MARCUS MORTON**

was introduced in the negative and said, I am not in favor of war, nor do I believe in disputes between nations. In this country we seem to have a permanent assurance of peace, but since the war, other disturbing elements have risen up, that moral suasion is hardly able to solve. Part of the negative side of this question, is to tell what is necessary in order to crush these disturbing elements. In a country like ours with a population of 60,000,000 people, we should be on our guard to have forces all ready for emergencies. Increasing the police force is practically military drill. If there was no discipline to the police force how would they ever get along in an emergency. I think Mr. Allen's illustration in regard to foreign powers is hardly to the point. In despotic governments there are large standing armies, and there is no need of military school drill.

**MRS. WHEELER**

said at no time were young men prepared to learn the drill so well. They will never forget what they learn, and they will sometime be needed. The police force may sometimes be inadequate to dispel mobs and rioters. The Chicago riot was a good illustration of this. There it was necessary to call out the militia. The police are partly military, only their arms are unseen. Riots may happen almost amounting to insurrections, and then the young men will be needed.

Mr. Morton of the High school thought that for physical exercise walking was

about as good as anything. In the late war many officers who were given high positions were untrained, and the necessity of well drilled men was then realized. He did not believe that the military drill puts a longing for war into boys, it makes them more patriotic for their country. Again the military drill teaches respect toward superiors, which was something gained, to be taught that only immediate, implicit obedience is wanted.

Mr. Goodrich, also of the High School, thought that the object of the drill had been misunderstood by the speakers in the affirmative. As regards the lengthening of the right arm it is because of carrying the gun so much with that arm, but just carrying a gun is not all there is to military drill. You must learn to obey quickly and surely. Instead of simply helping one-fifth of the muscles, it helped all.

Mr. Walton said that the purpose of education is to give a certain amount of knowledge to those who seek it. The military drill is not at all legitimate, using it in its common sense. The way in which the provision for drills was secured, was that the Boston schools got a bill through the Legislature, and now any school can go to work and get up a battalion and charge it to the State. He thought that the drill made boys more important than they should be at their age.

Mr. Marcus Morton asked that the gentlemen would remain after the close of the meeting to take action upon organizing a committee to see to the Lyceum next year. President Allen said that next Monday evening the Hall would probably be engaged, and so the concert would have to be postponed for a week.

Mr. N. T. Allen closed the argument briefly, and the meeting adjourned.

The attendance was not very large owing to the storm.

**THE OTHER SIDE.**

HOW THE CHINESE CITIES AND NATIVES STRIKE NEWTON EYES.

[from an occasional Correspondent of The Graphic.]

Hong Kong, March 3rd.

We arrived in Hong Kong the 4th of February on the "Airlie," twenty-one days out from Sydney. The scenery as you enter Hong Kong harbor is very fine, as the land is high and rises abruptly from the sea. The city has a very foreign look, as the houses are all built with stone balconies on each story, and the steepness of the land makes the houses appear as if piled tier upon tier. All the steamers anchor in the harbor and we go shore in a sampan. These sampans are everywhere on the water; they are like rather large row-boats with a covered place, under which the passengers sit. Whole families live in these small boats, and even the smallest child takes part in the navigation, pulling an oar with the skill of veterans. You can hire these boats for all day for seventy-five cents, and as one dollar in their money is worth only seventy-five cents in ours, this seems very cheap, as it forms the whole support of a family of seven or more. When we reach the landing we are surrounded by a lot of coolies, who all want to carry our baggage. We start for the hotel with as many as we have pieces of baggage. The Hong Kong hotel is a large brick building with large airy rooms. It is very comfortable in summer, but in spite of the open fire in our room we are chilly part of the time. Hong Kong is in the tropics, and they never have snow there, but it seemed very cold to us after our warm trip across the equator. The streets run parallel to the water front, and are connected by cross streets very much uphill. All the streets are smooth, and have cut granite gutters and sidewalks. The buildings are handsome and elaborate, and are built for a comparatively small sum by the cheap coolie labor. There are few horses in Hong Kong, all the conveyancing being done in sedan chairs, carried on the shoulders of two, three, or four coolies, or in jinrikishas (pronounced riksha). The latter are a kind of buggy, drawn by a coolie, who trots along at a great pace without seeming to get tired. There are a few European stores, but the Chinese do almost all the business, and work so cheaply and well, that they defy European competition. They monopolize the photograph, tailoring, and many other businesses. Hong Kong is the business office of Canton. It has few factories and those principally of sugar. The foreign residents are not separated here from the Chinese as in Canton, but live in a great many cases in palatial residences along the hill back of the town. This hill is called the "Peak," and is 1800 feet high and surmounted by an observatory. The view from it is very fine, the harbor and ships seeming to lie at your feet.

There are few places of interest in Hong Kong, the Happy Valley and race course are about the only exceptions. Our visit to the Happy Valley was very pleasant, as the gardens were full of the most magnificent roses and other flowering plants. The gardener told us that it was the worst season of the year, too. Steamers run twice a day to Canton and once a day to Macao. Canton is 90 miles up the river, and we took the night boat and arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning. The trip up was uneventful, but it seemed strange to see an army of bright guns marked "Loaded" in the European saloon, and bars to keep the Chinese out in case of riot.

The steamer is allowed to carry over 2,000 Chinese, and it seemed to me that our lower deck was packed as thick as it would hold, but the captain said no, that we had only six hundred. When we landed in Canton we immediately started for the foreign quarter, which is built on an island and only connected with the native town by two bridges, which are guarded by soldiers. We saw no necessity for these soldiers, but were told that in '83 thirteen houses were looted by the natives. We presented our letters and were very kindly received by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed. He had a nice lunch, paid for us which we took with us in our sedan chairs and afterwards ate at the top of a pagoda in the presence of five gaudy life-sized images of different Josses. It was very cold up there, but the view of the town was fine. Canton streets are very narrow; it is only at intervals that chains can pass each other. Everything is so foreign that it seems impossible to tell much about it. The stores which line the streets have lots of strange things in them, particularly the markets. The meat markets, with dried geese, ducks, and even monkeys hanging about; the fruit markets with vegetables, which

have been forced to grow in strange shapes, and many of which I did not even know the names. The fish market is perhaps the queerest of all. They keep all the fish alive, except those that are cutting up and selling. They sell any amount, from one cash worth to a whole fish. You can imagine the smallness of this when it takes sixteen hundred of these cash to make our dollar. I bought a double handful for ten cents, to give to beggars, and though they were numerous and I parted with my cash freely, I did not get rid of much more than half of them. We visited many temples of all sorts and sizes. One called the "Temple of the 500 Genii," has five hundred images of different gods all gilded, and each having Joss sticks burning in front. At the earnest request of our guide, who by the way was an old rascal, we each burned a stick in front of the very highest Joss of the lot. The "Temple of Horrors" is a sell, the horrors are very second rate representations of boiling in oil, sawing bodies in two, etc. The silk weaving was very interesting, and the looms are quite complicated. The execution ground was a long narrow yard with lots of pottery in it drying. It is cleared out in the days when criminals are executed. We saw the executioner and his sword. The sword was a heavy blade and very sharp. They unearthed a head for our edification out of one of the jars standing about. The old water clock is a strange contrivance, but is very accurate, the guide told us. It consists of four brass basins out of which the water drops into the last one on which is a scale marking the time. We visited the silk stores and admired their embroidery very much, though the prices charged did not strike us as remarkably cheap. The carved blackwood cabinets, however, were so tempting that we had to think constantly of freight to be paid and duties, etc., to keep from buying all we saw. Few of the dwelling houses are more than one story high, and all the buildings are covered with tiles. Brick is the almost universal building material. The prisons are rude affairs, and the prisoners did not seem to mind their confinement very much. Some of them had wooden frames around their necks with their arms detailed on them.

The thing most enjoyed was our visit to the "Flower-boats" in the evening. These are built in the floating city part of the town, and are a species of pleasure boats where the wealthy Chinese get their dinners. These boats are all near together in one place, though surrounded by boat houses and shops. The boat city is laid out in streets and cross streets, and the boats are moored permanently side by side and held together by chains.

Some of the flower boats are very elaborate with walls hung with silk embroidery, and stone and marble furniture elaborately carved. When we arrived at the boats in a sampan they were in the midst of their evening performance. They had two musicians, one playing a banjo and another a fiddle. The singing girls accompanied themselves also on a kind of drum. These girls walk about from boat to boat and sing at them all. They were very pretty with their bright eyes and penciled eyebrows. They had the small feet too, not three inches long I should say. We met some very intelligent Chinamen at the boat at which we stopped, and they invited us to take "chow" (food) with them. We tried all sorts of dishes, course after course, and then when we thought we had gotten all through, we began again. The drink they hand around in little cups I thought very good.

Tea is handed very frequently, and a boy stands ready to hand you a pipe, from which you take a few whiffs and the tobacco is exhausted, he cleans and fills it again. We gave them some of our tobacco, and tried to do everything they did. Eating with chopsticks we could not accomplish well, but we learned to ignite a taper by blowing on it. It sounds easy but try it. We bought a lot of curios in Canton, silk, carved ivory, embroideries and other little things.

One of the features of the city is the travelling restaurants; this is a little cooking outfit, carried as the coolies carry everything, slung at the ends of a bamboo pole. Barber shops abound and we were surprised to see the number of Yankee notions sold in the small shops, principally lamps, knives, pocketbooks, towels, etc. We spent the night on the steamer and came back to Hong Kong on the next day. The trip down the river was not especially interesting. It was near the time of the Chinese New Year, which is Feb. 11, so the junks were gaily decorated with flags. There are several tall pagodas, but they are not numerous, and from their position are evidently signal towns. Every bit of ground which has the slightest raise is occupied by a cemetery, and one mountain back of the city was covered with mounds. These extensive cemeteries use up a great deal of valuable agricultural land, and are a great bother. Some of the villages had towers in them built to commemorate the taking of a degree at the examinations in Peking of one of the villagers. Rice fields abound along the river, and the growing of sugar cane forms the great industry.

We were told that above Canton are enormous ponds where fish are raised artificially. We did not visit these ponds but our steamer carried down great quantities of live fish raised there, to Hong Kong. These fish are kept in tanks, and coolies pour the water out and pour it back to aerate it. We spent two more days in Hong Kong, then sailed for Yokahama. S. R. B.

There are few places of interest in Hong Kong, the Happy Valley and race course are about the only exceptions.

Our visit to the Happy Valley was very pleasant, as the gardens were full of the most magnificent roses and other flowering plants.

The gardener told us that it was the

worst season of the year, too.

Steamers run twice a day to Canton

and once a day to Macao. Canton is 90

miles up the river, and we took the night

boat and arrived at 10 o'clock in the

morning. The trip up was uneventful,

but it seemed strange to see an army

of bright guns marked "Loaded" in

the European saloon, and bars to keep

the Chinese out in case of riot.

The steamer is allowed to carry over

2,000 Chinese, and it seemed to me

that our lower deck was packed as

thick as it would hold, but the cap-

tain said no, that we had only six

hundred. When we landed in Canton

we immediately started for the for-

eign quarter, which is built on an

island and only connected with the

native town by two bridges, which

are guarded by soldiers. We saw no

necessity for these soldiers, but were

told that in '83 thirteen houses were

looted by the natives. We presented

our letters and were very kindly

received by the gentlemen to whom

they were addressed. He had a nice

lunch, paid for us which we took

with us in our sedan chairs and

afterwards ate at the top of a pagoda

in the presence of five gaudy life-

sized images of different Josses. It

was very cold up there, but the view

of the town was fine. Canton streets

are very narrow; it is only at inter-

vals that chains can pass each other.

Everything is so foreign that it

seems impossible to tell much about

it. The stores which line the streets

have lots of strange things in them,

particularly the markets. The meat

markets, with dried geese, ducks,

and even monkeys hanging about;

the fruit markets with vegetables,

which

have been forced to grow in strange shapes, and many of which I did not even know the names. The fish market is perhaps the queerest of all. They keep all the fish alive, except those that are cutting up and selling. They sell any amount, from one cash worth to a whole fish. You can imagine the smallness of this when it takes sixteen hundred of these cash to make our dollar. I bought a double handful for ten cents, to give to beggars, and though they were numerous and I parted with my cash freely, I did not get rid of much more than half of them. We visited many temples of all sorts and sizes. One called the "Temple of the 500 Genii," has five hundred images of different gods all gilded, and each having Joss sticks burning in front. At the earnest request of our guide, who by the way was an old rascal, we each burned a stick in front of the very highest Joss of the lot. The "Temple of Horrors" is a sell, the horrors are very second rate representations of boiling in oil, sawing bodies in two, etc. The silk weaving was very interesting, and the looms are quite complicated. The execution ground was a long narrow yard with lots of pottery in it drying. It is cleared out in the days when criminals are executed. We saw the executioner and his sword. The sword was a heavy blade and very sharp. They unearthed a head for our edification out of one of the jars standing about. The old water clock is a strange contrivance, but is very accurate, the guide told us. It consists of four brass basins out of which the water drops into the last one on which is a scale marking the time. We visited the silk stores and admired their embroidery very much, though the prices charged did not strike us as remarkably cheap. The carved blackwood cabinets, however, were so tempting that we had to think constantly of freight to be paid and duties, etc., to keep from buying all we saw. Few of the dwelling houses are more than one story high, and all the buildings are covered with tiles. Brick is the almost universal building material. The prisons are rude affairs, and the prisoners did not seem to mind their confinement very much. Some of them had wooden frames around their necks with their arms detailed on them.

"**Didn't Know It Was Loaded.**"

**WALTER THORPE**, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

Fife's express puts on an early team for Boston April 1st.

Mr. Mellon Bray has been ill in the house for a week with a very severe cold.

The Hon. and Mrs. Alden Speare and Mrs. Huntington returned home this week.

Mr. Dwight Chester has been chosen one of the vice presidents of the Boston Baptist Social Union.

Miss Minnie E. Chester has returned from Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a ten days vacation.

The old Coolidge house on Centre street is to give way to a new brick block to be used for stores when completed.

The invitations are out for a masquerade party to be given on the evening of April 2, by Miss Louise Grout of Beacon street.

Richardson is as usual, first in the field with fresh shad, lobsters, sweet potatoes and all other luxuries of the season.

The Baptist church was represented at the installation of Rev. M. R. Damming, as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church of Boston on Wednesday.

The third lecture in Mr. Tiffany's course at the Unitarian church will be given next Monday evening, and the fourth and last on Monday evening, April 16th.

Armstrong Brothers have a fine assortment of the new styles in ladies' and gentlemen's footwear, to which they invite public attention.

Mr. Philbrick has rented his vegetable farm to Mr. Charles Langell for a term of years, but will retain his greenhouse business, which has grown to large proportions.

Prof. Coit, formerly of this village and Professor in Boston University, has been granted leave of absence for a year on account of ill-health. He expects to pass the winter in Europe.

Rev. Mr. Boynton of Jamaica Plain, brother-in-law of Rev. T. J. Holmes, is going to occupy the house on the corner of Knowles and Station street, formerly occupied by Mr. R. M. Wilson.

Mr. C. F. Johnson has been chosen by the executive committee of the Unitarian church as organist in place of Miss Belle S. Bassett, who has resigned after giving her services for the past two years.

At the last meeting of the Baptist society, it was decided not to put in the old organ. A special committee was chosen to raise \$6000 for a new one, and a gentleman has subscribed \$2000 on the condition that the other \$4000 be raised.

The matter of going into the vestry of the new Baptist church to hold Sunday school and evening services, was left to the building committee, who thought it best not to use it until the whole edifice was completed.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held its first social in the Congregational church Wednesday evening. Mr. Markham of Auburndale gave some readings and other entertainment was furnished and a supper served.

Mr. William Coffin, Sr., with his family has moved into his new house on Hammond street. It is one of the handsomest of the many new houses in that vicinity. Mr. Coffin is a prominent wool merchant in Boston and has been residing at Reservoir Street.

This morning, (Friday), a meeting of the "Ladies' Union" was held at the house of Mrs. Henry Warren on Station street. About fifty ladies were present, the Union having had many new members join lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Gould read a paper on the subject of "Abigail Adams" which was very interesting.

Miss Ellen N. Clark gave a lecture yesterday afternoon at 4, on the subject of Chaucer. The lecture was given in the parlors of Mr. Avery L. Rand's house on Centre street, and was very instructive. The audience was mostly of ladies. Miss Clark is giving a course of lectures on Browning in Boston which have been well received, as in fact all her lectures are.

The choir of the First church will celebrate Easter with the following excellent program: Doxology, choir and congregation; Te Deum in C, by Dudley Buck; quartet hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day," in A, Dudley Buck; response after prayer; offertory, "Now upon the first day of the week," in F, H. Wilson; congregational hymns; Postlude.

Bertrand Thorpe Wheeler, surveyor on the Old Colony Railroad, and Miss Mabel Alma, daughter of Geo. H. Cole of the American House, Fitchburg, were married by the Rev. A. A. Miner of Boston, at Fitchburg on Tuesday last, the very large company present were from New Hampshire, New York, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Lynn, Leominster, Milton, Athol, Newton Centre, Fitchburg and other places. A large sitting-room was filled with presents, and among them were noticed a box of \$20 gold pieces.

An entertainment was given in Association Hall, Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Newton Centre Improvement Association. The subject of the entertainment was "Electricity in the Service of Man," and this was treated in a most instructive and entertaining manner by Mr. A. L. Rohrer of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, Lynn, and Mr. Ed. Blake of the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, Boston. There was a good audience, and all enjoyed the entertainment.

At the Baptist church on Sunday morning the quartet will sing Buck's anthem, "Christ the Lord is Risen," and "O Wonderful Morning," by Deane. In the evening there will be an Easter concert, at which the choir will render: "God hath appointed a day," "Tours Separated from the Messiah—Come unto me," "Easter Bell," "Anon Alto Solo—God shall wipe away all tears," A. Sullivan.

In addition to the above quartet work, will be several selections from the Sunday School children, solos, etc.

The second lecture in the course given by Rev. Francis Tiffany in the Unitarian church, was delivered on Monday evening. On account of the rain the church was not so well filled as the week before, but the audience, if not large, was appreciative and listened with the greatest attention. Mr. Tiffany's subject this week was "Capri, an island in the bay of Naples," this name which has always brought to our minds the "Blue Grotto."

and "Villa of Tiberius" will henceforth be thought of with still more interest. Mr. Tiffany has a happy way of reading his lectures which makes the words he speaks of more permanent and valuable than they would be otherwise. The next lecture will be on "Venice," and come next Monday evening, the fourth and last will be a continuation of the same subject and be delivered two weeks from that date, April 10.

The C. L. S. C. met Monday evening, March 9th. After listening to the reading of "Ein feste Burg," current events, roll-call, and an excellent essay upon Martin Luther, a pleasant hour was spent upon the German literature, and in discussing the character of Luther. The next meeting will be held April 9th. Program, classic German course chapters 6 and 7. History of Medieval Church, the first fifty-five pages; roll-call quotations, on health or exercise; readings "The Children's Crusade" from Longfellow; Herder's "Skating song"; Paper Charlemagne and his times; current events.

Wednesday evening, the second of the informal lectures given by the Improvement Society took place. Mr. Wm. Young introduced the speaker, Mr. A. T. Sinclair of Boston, who spoke for an hour or more on the subject of Gypsies. Mr. Sinclair has made a study of this interesting people in America, Russia, Hungary, Greece and Spain. He spoke first of the gypsies of all countries and then passed on to the Hungarian gypsies, musicians of Buddha Pesth, in which he felt the deepest interest. They, he thought, were the true musicians, using no music and improvising frequently, even in concerts. Mr. Sinclair ended by telling some very amusing anecdotes of his experiences with them. It was all very interesting and the audience seemed to regret that the speaker must stop.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The Monday Club met with Mrs. Pond this week. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Lovering's.

Mr. Warren White, now in Texas, is much improved in health. He will remain one or two months longer there.

The Chataqua Club held its regular meeting this week with Mrs. Richards, and next week the meeting will be at Mrs. Heckman's.

Officer Moulton has been off duty for a few days past, on account of an abscess on one of his fingers. He has returned to his duties.

Mr. Charles H. Guild of Somerville, who lately purchased the fine estate next adjoining Mr. S. D. Whittemore, has now taken up his residence there.

The Sunday School, connected with the Congregational Society are holding musical and other rehearsals this week, and will have an Easter service in the church next Sunday evening.

Home Lodge of Odd Fellows have a membership of about fifty. On Thursday evening the second degree was worked on two candidates. The Lodge is now rendering pecuniary aid to three of its members.

Rev. Mr. Evans of North Village, occupied the pulpit last Sunday at the Congregational church. He has been engaged for one year, or during the absence of Rev. Mr. Lamb in Europe, who is the settled pastor.

Mr. W. C. Strong was the delegate from the Congregational church at the Highlands to attend the council of churches held at the Berkley street church, Boston, on Thursday, on the occasion of the installation of Rev. Mr. Dickinson, as pastor of what is to be called the People's church.

Morning service in St. Paul's church, Easter Day at 10:45, followed by the celebration of the Holy Communion. Sun-

day School Festival at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend these services which promise to be unusual interest. Much pains have been taken in learning the carols for the Children's Festival, many of which are especially beautiful.

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#### NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

Mr. F. W. Stockman left this week for Lexington, Ky., where he is to make his home for the future.

A number of our village people attended the orange festival at Highlandville on Tuesday evening.

Easter Sunday will be appropriately observed at the Methodist church. The discourse at 10:30 a. m. will be given by the pastor, Rev. J. Peterson. Subject, "Jesus, and the Resurrection." The singing will be led by the young people's choir, R. Threlfall, director, Miss Carrie Babcock, organist. In the evening at 6:30 the annual Sunday school missionary concert will be given under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. A. J. Grover, at which time the missionary jugs will be broken.

Appropriate services in observance of Easter will be held at the Baptist church next Sunday. The pastor, Rev. B. L. Whitman, will preach in the morning at 10:45 and in the evening at 6:30 the Sunday school will give a concert, the subject being "The Resurrection." This concert promises to surpass all previous efforts, it being the object to dispense with the customary recitations by the children and present the old story of the resurrection in song. To accomplish this, a chorus of about twenty-five voices have been picked from the school and trained by the superintendent, F. W. Emerson, and will render all new and bright music interspersing solos and duets. A piano solo, entitled "The Last Hope" by Gottschalk will be introduced by Miss Bertha Forbes of Newton Centre. The public is cordially invited to unite in the services of the day.

For the benefit of residents of other sections of the city, we would state that the hero of the recent fire in the office of the Springfield Union, Mr. Edward A. Hill, was a for a long time a resident of the Upper Falls, his father being former master of the Prospect school. The following, which explains itself, was clipped from the Springfield Republican of March 23: "Edward A. Hill, managing editor of the Union, was visited at his office last evening and presented with a beautiful gold watch, chain and charm. The presentation was made by J. D. Gill and Charles Von Vleck, representing 50 contributors to the gift, which is in recognition of Mr. Hill's bravery and faithfulness in saving life at the burning of the Wright block on the 7th. A number of business men, who witnessed the courage and cool head of the man during the dreadful fire, decided to start a fund for a testimonial to Mr. Hill, independent of the relief fund. The response was prompt and generous, and in a few days about \$250 was pledged. Messrs. Gill and Von Vleck had the matter in charge, and after consulting with some of the subscribers decided to present a handsome watch and chain. Without Mr. Hill's knowledge, his wife and little boy were photographed and an excellent miniature was made of this by C. L. Moore & Co. for the locket. After furnishing the present, \$41.30 remained of the subscription, and this has been deposited at the Springfield institution for savings to the credit of Herbert Wright, Mr. Hill's four-year-old child. The association of members of the family with the gift is not only gratifying to Mr. Hill, but is especially fitting for a souvenir of the accident, as his first thoughts when expecting a terrible death were for his wife and child, whom he immediately notified when brought out of the flames safely."

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At REASONABLE PRICES for Men's, Boy's & Children's WEAR.

LATEST Novelties Constantly arriving.

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We have always on hand the year around,

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STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM,

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM,

ORANGE SHERBET,

LEMON SHERBET.

You can send in any time and be sure of finding the above in stock.

In case of sickness, sore throat, etc., Ice Cream is very acceptable.

Or, when company comes unexpectedly, it is very convenient.

We make to order, at short notice, a large variety of CREAMS.

Our Confectionery Counter is well supplied with Choice Candies.

JAMES PAXTON,

CONFECTIONER & CATERER,

Elliot Block, Newton.

Insolvency Notice.

MIDDLESEX, SS:

The undersigned has been duly appointed as trustee of the goods and estate of John Miles of Newton, said constable, an insolvent debtor, and the second meeting of the creditors of said insolvent debtor will be held at the court of insolvency, at Cambridge, in said county, on the 2d day of April, 1888, when the creditors may be present and prove their claims.

GEORGE R. BLINN, Assignee.

233 30 Court St., Boston.

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